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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,916—New Series.

BOMBAY :—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1897.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
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B.M.* INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	20th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th ,,
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	6th March.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th ,,
B.M.* AUSTRALIA	6901	L. Reeves	20th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th ,,
B.M.L. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	3rd April.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	10th ,,
B.M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	17th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	24th ,,
B.M.L. AUSTRALIA	6901	L. Reeves	1st May.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	8th ,,
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	15th ,,

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IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich	4,149	750	1st Mar. 1897.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	750	1st Apl. 1897.

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MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Costanzo	4,409	350	9th Feb.
MEDUSA	G. Wallusching	3,706	350	7th March.

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Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	21st Feb., 1897.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Friday noon.
SYDNEY	4232	Aubert	19th Feb. 1897.
CALEDONIEN	4232	Blanc	19th Mar. ,,
MELBOURNE	4080	Duchesteau	16th April ,,

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
ERNEST-SIMONS	de Maubeuge	5,707	11th Feb 97

Four weekly departures thereafter.

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S. S. "DWARKA," 1,693 tons, on the 6th February, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of incoming English Mail steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE via KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDVIE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 2nd February, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on the 4th February, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND RANGOON.

A Steamer on or about 10th February.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 27th February.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,663 tons, on or about 16th February, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

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S.S. PO .... 4th March 1897.

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TIVOLI THEATRE	MY ARTFUL	TO-NIGHT
TIVOLI THEATRE	VALET.	TO-NIGHT
TIVOLI THEATRE	MY ARTFUL	TO-NIGHT
TIVOLI THEATRE	VALET.	TO-NIGHT
TIVOLI THEATRE	MY ARTFUL	TO-NIGHT
TIVOLI THEATRE	VALET.	TO-NIGHT
TIVOLI THEATRE	MY ARTFUL	TO-NIGHT
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TIVOLI THEATRE	MY ARTFUL	TO-NIGHT
TIVOLI THEATRE	VALET.	TO-NIGHT

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A Select Olio of Varieties at 11-15 p.m.

TO-MORROW EVENING, entire change.
FARCICAL COMEDY, in 3 Acts,
ENTITLED
JANE ! JANE ! !
JANE ! JANE ! !
JANE ! JANE ! ?

POPULAR PRICES:—
Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Re. 1, and As. 8.

DOUGLAS HAMILTON,
Manager and Director.
ARTHUR H. FAWCETT,
Business Manager.

MADRAS RACES.
SECOND SPRING MEETING, 1897.

OWNERS are reminded that the FIRST ENTRANCES for the SECOND SPRING MEETING to be HELD on the 9th, 11th and 13th MARCH, 1897, CLOSE on MONDAY, the 15th instant.

Special attention is drawn to first para. of General Condition, No. 9.

J. O. HOOD,
Secretary, Madras Races.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

A few English iron safes of different sizes.
1 mahogany square pianoforte.
Blackwood and teakwood furniture, consisting of drawing room sofas and chairs, dressing and washhand tables, clothes press, &c.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. A. H. Nazar & Co.—

D and F O 40-42—3 cases 4 kegs, each 10lbs., printing ink.

On account of the concerned ex s. s. Ehrenfels—

B. & E. P. 5 cases each 2 doz. champagne quarts damaged by sea-water.

5 cases each 2 doz. champagne pints damaged by sea-water.

By order of Messrs F. M. Madon and Co., and on account and at the risk of the late Davidass Khooshal—

F M M & Co.—S B & Co. 7-10—1 cases each 50 pieces, 35 inches, 40 yards white shirtings, No. 3782,

616 F M M & Co. 2815—1 case 250 pieces coloured sarries, 47 inches 4½ yards.

AT 2 P.M.

1 second-hand victoria.
1 strong serviceable double-seated brougham.
1 second-hand office shigram.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Khetwady, 12th Lane, the handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned brass-bound square pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, strong-built victoria with a bay Arab horse and harness, table ornaments, lamps, Brussels' carpet, etc., the property of A. E. CLARKE, Esq.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 8th February, 1897.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22 APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, by "Wimbridge" and "John Roberts," also Rutnadri-made furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte, by Schiedmayer and Soehne, a mahogany full-sized slate billiard table, by C. Lazarus and Co., of Calcutta, with balls, cues, lamps, &c., complete, one single barrel rifle by Holland and Holland in case, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, Persian carpets, brass bedsteads, valuable books, one handsome strong English-built victoria in very good order, one strong-built brougham, one pair of handsome grey Arab horses, one C. B. grey, Arab about 15-1, sets of plated mounted double harness, gram grinding and grass cutting machines, &c., a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of the Hon'ble H. M. BIRDWOOD.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

N. B.:—The plants will be sold at 7-30 a.m., on the same day.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 8th February, 1897.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF DYEING COLOURS, IMITATION LAMETTA AND GOLD THREAD, &c.

By order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Leherchand Nehalchand, an insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., at No. 33, Samuel Street, Vudgaidy, Mandvie, consisting of a quantity of dyeing colours in tins, imitation gold thread, lametta, brass leaves, cupboard, mattresses, pillows, empty boxes, benches, etc.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 8th February, 1897.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED COALS.

On Wednesday, the 10th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Moly Bay Bunder, at 3 p.m., a quantity of damaged coals saved out of Prow No. 4503 and discharged ex s. s. Bombay.

15 tons damaged coals.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 8th February, 1897.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and from MONDAY, the 8th instant, the present LOCAL SUBURBAN TRAIN SERVICE will be revised and extended. For particulars see TIME BILLS exhibited at Stations.

Printed sheets giving timings of all trains may be obtained on personal application from the Traffic Manager's Office.

C. CROMMELIN,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 5th February, 1897.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay, to the Mofussil, postage extra.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CLUB of WESTERN INDIA will be held on TUESDAY, the 16th February, 1897, at 9 A. M.

TOM LeMESURIER,
Honorary Secretary.

Poona, 16th January, 1897.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, CAWNPORE.

THE PLAGUE,
THE PLAGUE,
THE PLAGUE.

IN view of the demand for TENTS the Company are prepared to SUPPLY TENTS at the Shortest Notice.

The public will find it cheaper to buy their own Tents than to live in hired ones, especially when the uses to which the latter have been put are not known.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES AND ALL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

GREAT
AMERICAN PRESCRIPTION.

TWENTY YEARS' RESEARCH has brought to light a guaranteed Remedy for NERVOUS DEBILITY the ERRORS of YOUTH, LOST MANHOOD, Weakness, Dimness of Sight, Bladder, Gravel, Kidney and Liver complaints, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs. The Prescription is in the hands of a Minister who will be friend anyone suffering from these enervating diseases. It has

CURED THOUSANDS.

Merely send self-addressed stamped envelope to the Rev David Jones, Ray Villa, Lewes, England, when the Prescription will be sent FREE OF CHARGE, care of this Paper

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HAND-BOOK.
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE.......................Rs. 5

Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the Bombay Gazette Press, Bombay

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £170,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale on Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.............................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.................................$ 60,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
Wm. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

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BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
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HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA,

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL..............................£800,000
RESERVE FUND £350,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
Bombay.
Calcutta.
Rangoon.
Colombo.
Penang.
Thaiping.
Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore.
Bangkok.
Kwala Lumpor.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Hongkong.
Shanghai.
Hankow.
Foochow.
Manila.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
Tientsin

BANKERS:—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND. | THE CITY BANK, LIMITED
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LIMITED.

The Corporation buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange: grant Drafts payable at the above Agencies and Branches: and transact general banking business connected with the East.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS AT 4 PER CENT. per annum and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES.—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindee, Rangoon.

Sub-Branches Murree and Ranipettai.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon and in London, Edinburgh and Dublin.

CAPITAL (Subscribed) .... Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES and REST .... „ 11,06,292

LOCAL BOARD:—
FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq. C.I.E.
GORDUNDAS KHATAO Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.
NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are offered for short term deposit during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Monies are received into this account bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent per annum.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondies and Currency Notes payable where the Bank has Branches, are Collected and Credited free of charges in above interest deposit accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in event of balance not falling below Rs. 500.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Good, Produce, Shares, House Property, &c.

Bills and Promissory notes discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange, under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules of business to Head Office or Branches.

By Order,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay, 4th January, 1897.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NEITHER the COMMANDANT, COLABA DEPOT, nor any officer of the Depot is responsible for Debts contracted by the Messman of the Officers' Sanitarium.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE New English-built half C Spring CANOE LANDAU with self-acting Hood, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Fulker of Salisbury.

One new English-built half C. Spring light Victoria suitable for one or pair of horses, by Fulker of Salisbury.

One new English-built C Spring CANOE LANDAU with patent self-acting Hood, by Lucas of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted Four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE or HIRE and also made to Order.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

GERMANY.

HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE.
RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance, from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

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BANKERS AND AGENTS.

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BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

PACKAGES and PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.

PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE
THE BOMBAY FOXHOUNDS.

THE pack of 23½ couple, consists of 18½ couple dog and 5 couple bitch hounds, imported last October.

All in hard hunting condition, and available for delivery on the 15th March, 1897.

For price and other particulars apply to the Master,

Mr. H. M. STEUART,
The Kennels, Bandra, Bombay.

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FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY
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Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

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"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF
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CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR
DUTIABLE WEIGHTS ! !

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
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SPOTTED DOGS,"
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The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

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HAVANNA CIGARS,
In boxes of 25 and 50.

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MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

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Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

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A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED ! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT !

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers

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Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

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Our New Illustrated Catalogue free on application.

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YOU MUST KEEP YOUR STRENGTH UP
And the best way to do it is to take
ST. RAPHAEL WINE.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

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GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

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PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
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COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA..................	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
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ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

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received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....................£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL..........................£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

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BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......Yens 12,000,000 = Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL... .... „ 4,500,000 = „ 9,000,00
RESERVE FUND.................. „ 4,130,000 = „ 8,260,00

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

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Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

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H. BEKKEY,
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LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
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UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
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BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS. HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers

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BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

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THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application

---

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold....................	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 6
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"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital noone could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1883.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis, your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh.
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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,320
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. c.	,300
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. c.	1,315
Commercial & Ld. Mge	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	10. c.	145
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£10	7 pr. ct.	£[illegible]
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£11
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7½	1,150
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,150
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	155
Brouls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	1[illegible]	187½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvdRs25	230
Colaba	600	1,889	1,880	dvdRs15	305
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,375
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 5	95
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,100
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	540
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs40	350
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	135
Khangaum	210	450	450	Rs[illegible]	530
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	16 pr. ct	255
Mohmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	800	500	500	5	95
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	75
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	dvd Rs20	330
Munmar M.	1,000	250	11	15	210
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs60	0
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	135
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	2	475
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	2	385
Sassoon	300	500	500	2	65
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	20	2,251
Sind	400	2,000	750	5	520
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	370	200	all	12	230
Volkart	...	1,000	10	dvd Rs35	108

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,000	1,100	all		
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	Nil	4556
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	68	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	290
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	885
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	908	500	500	dvdRs.30	500
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	890
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	860
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,490
China Mills Co Ld	890	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5	776
City of Bombay Mills	880	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5	1,000
Coimbatore S and W	6,000	100	100	9 per ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	2	700
Colaba Land & Mills	4,900	700	...	dvdRs12	606
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5	550
Currimbhoy M'g	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.60	1,900
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.30	500
Dinshaw Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	500
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	600
Framjee Pet.	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	580
Industan	875	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 5	680
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bullonghs	1,500	500	500	25	700
Hope Mills	500	,000	1,000	50	575
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,400
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	485
Indian Manf.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,210
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	775xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	700
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	230	dvdRs.10	227½
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	975
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	813	1,000	1,000	20	525
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	705
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	850
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,020	1,000	dvd Rs35	765
Leopold	2,500	100	103	dvdRs.10	250
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	800
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	985
Madras United	355	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	3,050
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,100
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 5	127½
Morarji Goculdas	1,059	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs75	2,150
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	250	250	dvd 15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	[illegible]
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	460
Oriental	6,725	625	625	dvdRs20	350
Presidency Mills Co (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,250
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	800
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,210
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,050
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,525
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvdRs40	856
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	125
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	355
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	dvdRs 20	475
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	25	350
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	650
Swadeshi Mills.	475	500	500	dvd Rs15	575
Sassoon and Alliance	,000	00	500	dvdRs15	600
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	51
Union Mills Ld	00	1,000	1,000	dvdRs30	500
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co Ld	900	500	900	dvdRs40	0xd
Victoria Mills.	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Western India	1,203	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	90
Wadia Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	...	

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5 7½	325
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co Ld	...	1,000	100	...	115
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	1	5
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	156
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,450
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,650
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	62
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	480	500	500	5 pr. ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	5	1,200
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvdRs16	190
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	375
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	6,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	207
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	350
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	800	30	20
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	180
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	160
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs.6	91
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	477½
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,000
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	135	14
Telephone Co.	9,200	251	100	dvd Rs11	295

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	25-9	
Gold Leaf	„	25-10	Nom
Pekin, bar Gold, old	„	24-13	-
Do. do. new	„	24-11	-
Australia bar Gold	„	24-14	
Bombay bar Gold	„	24-12	
Sovereigns	„	15-14	
Do. Dragons	„	15-12	
Silver 17	„	84-4	
Do. 17⅛	„	84-6	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 32m. Sun sets, 5h. 57m. High water, 5-34m., 3-32a. Low water, 8-55m., 8-56a.
First Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Tivoli Theatre, the Strand Comedy Company.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special Jury are required to attend at the High Court, this (Monday) morning, at 11 o'clock.

Y. M. C. A., APOLLO BUNDER.—Colonel Freeman's lecture on "Theodore of Tarsus, the Cardinal Vaughan of the VIIth Century," 8-45 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan, per extra s. s. Letimbro, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., to-day (Monday).

REPORTED THEFT AT THE COOPERAGE.—Pitamber Mohan, a syce in the employ of Captain Sitwal, who resides at the Cooperage, has reported to the police the theft of Rs. 45 in cash and some clothing, valued at Rs. 10, from his box, some time during the last two days while he was away at Santa Cruz.

BALLOONING.—Professor Van Tassell wires to us:—The Horse Show at Moro Sind was brought to a close by a most successful balloon ascension and parachute descent by Miss Beaumont, in the presence of Mr. Reid, Collector, Mr. Dodson, Collector of Hyderabad, all the Zemindars of the district, and 17,000 people. The ascent was over a mile, and the crowd very enthusiastic. The inflation was superintended by Professor Van Tassell.

PRESENTATION AT DAMAUN.—The Postmaster of Dauman, Mr. Mourao, writes our correspondent, proceeded last evening with his family to Goa on short leave and as accredited agent of the people to deliver to the Governor-General a letter signed by the representatives of the people, and enclosed in *Kinkob*, thanking his Excellency for the reduction of the import duties. A number of ladies and many officials and principal citizens accompanied Mr. Mourao on foot from his residence to Maneckjee Shet's garden, a distance of about half-a-mile, where he and his family were garlanded by Shet Sorabji and took their seats in conveyances to carry to the station, amidst the cry of "bonne journee."

A NEW MAHOMEDAN BARRISTER.—Among those called to the Bar this Hilary term was Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola Kaderbhoy, B.A., the president of the Anjuman-i-Islam, London, and brother to Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, of Bombay. He was entertained at a complimentary farewell dinner at the Holborn Restaurant by the Anjuman for his meritorious and valuable services to this central Mahomedan association. Moulvie Rafiudin Ahmed was voted to the chair on the occasion. The dinner was largely attended by his Mohamedan, Hindu, Parsee, and English friends. He is expected here by the next mail, where he will make the usual declaration to be admitted a member of the Bombay Bar.

SUDDEN ILLNESS OF A PRISONER UNDER TRIAL.—Shaik Mahomed Shaik Hoosein, a victoria driver, residing at Bandora, was arrested at Poona on Friday last and brought down to Bombay as being concerned in the robbery committed by a servant, named Bhugwandas Keshew, of gold and pearl jewellery, of the value of Rs. 8,000, belonging to his master, Mr. Maneckji Merwanji Dalal, a Parsee, residing at Girgaum Back Road. He was suddenly seized with a fit, while the police under Inspector Mavely were conducting investigation at Bandora on the same day, and was immediately brought down to Bombay and conveyed to the J. J. Hospital in an unconscious state. The man probably fainted through exhaustion as he is weak and emaciated, but the house surgeon of the J. J. Hospital is unable to diagonise the case at present. He has been detained under treatment, and a policeman has been posted to keep a watch over him.

THE MILK SUPPLY.—In these days of general unhealthiness in the city, it is a blessing to have a supply of pure milk. The Bombay native gowlees too often feed their milch cattle on stable refuse, and freely mix water with their milk supply. These practices have been constantly denounced, but little has been done by the local authorities to effectually check them, and the gowlees go on doing the same with impunity. At the Hospital for Animals the difficulty of securing a quantity of pure milk for dog patients has long been recognised; so Mrs. Shroff, wife of the Hon. Secretary, tried on a small scale to have her own milch cattle for the supply. The local residents wanted pure milk, so she gradually established a dairy farm in the neighbourhood, and as will be seen from an advertisement in another column, the farm has been visited by Vety.-Major Mills, who gives a very good account of it.

FIRE AT KAMATIPURA.—About 1 o'clock, on Saturday afternoon, some smoke was seen issuing from the roof of a one-storeyed house, occupied by a mendicant woman, named Raibai, and situated in the 9th Lane, Kamatipura. The fire was discovered by some townsmen, who raised an alarm, when a number of Municipal labourers, who were then engaged in disinfecting a neighbouring house, ran to the spot and extinguished the flames in a few minutes, by means of their handpump. It appears that, about 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the mendicant woman locked the door of her room, and went out begging. In the meanwhile, a number of clothing which had been left by her hanging over the fireplace, caught fire and ignited the roof. The occupant sustained a damage to the extent of Rs. 10, while the damage done to the roof is estimated at Rs. 40. The Fort, Babulla Tank, Central Fire-Brigade Station, and Gowalia Tank steamers arrived in time, but they were not used as the flames had already been put out.

THE STRAND COMEDY COMPANY.

IT is a long time since an English comedy company, organised in London, has had the courage to visit Bombay, but the Strand Comedy Company on their opening performance did not attract quite such a large audience as the merits of the company deserve. It was at once apparent, when the curtain went up, that smartness would characterise the principal feature of the *ensemble*, and as the incidents of the comedy were unravelled, smartness, finish, and exquisite refinement in acting prevailed, and was consistently maintained throughout the evening. The men are exceptionally good, and most prominent. Mr. Douglas Hamilton, the director, as "Spinks" reminded us most forcibly of "Anson" Brough and other comedians whose eccentricities and individuality have amused us on the London stage.

Then came the Russian Diplomat—Count Evitoff—impersonated in a most aristocratic manner by Mr. Cecil Newton, and Mr. Leopold Fitz Jocelyn (of the Foreign Office) was most ably represented by Mr. Lawrence Hanray. This gentleman displayed a knowledge of stage art quite refreshing to an Indian audience. Mr. Charles R. Rose, as "Mr. Chadwick," delighted us immensely. The ladies were not quite so conspicuous in individual merit in comparison with the gentlemen, but they were far from mediocre. The reception accorded Mr. Douglas Hamilton in front of the curtain must have been most flattering to him. We are glad to announce a repetition of "My Artful Valet" for this evening, as it is a most rare occurrence to find ourselves once more in touch with the London stage, represented by an exceedingly clever and polished combination of London artistes.

The varieties which followed the comedy were equally acceptable, and marked by the entire absence of that spirit of toadyism to back-seat audiences which we have hitherto been accustomed to. The musical portion of the programme was wisely entrusted to Mr. F. S. Dove, whose name alone is sufficient to guarantee excellence where music of a high class order is advertised for public patronage. We hope that the Strand Company will not accept as a criterion of patronage the most meagre audience of Saturday at the Tivoli Theatre. Their programmes are just what is wanted at the present moment in Bombay, and we hope that their season will not be curtailed. They produce the "Private Secretary" on Saturday next, but, we believe, that "Jane" is their trump card, on Tuesday next. Byron's comedy, "Our Boys," will be staged on Wednesday. Plans for the week are now on view at Messrs. Soundy and Co.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT R. F. KNOX, R. E. is transferred from the Bombay to the Bengal Command.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. W. WALKER, Staff Corps, retires from the Service at once.

ON return from leave, Lieutenant G. H. Griffith, R. E., is posted to the Bombay Command, Military Works Department.

THE following officers are permitted to return to duty:—Lieutenant-Colonel G. E. Money, C. I. Horse, Captains H. E. Wilmot, 2nd Madras Cavalry, and G. H. C. Colomb, 1-4th Gurkhas, and Lieutenant R. L. Benwell, 5th Bombay Cavalry.

THE following remain at home on extended leave:—Captain F. W. Cox, 12th M. I. and Surgeon-Major G. Duncan, 2-5 Gurkhas, 6 months' medical certificate, and Surgeon-Captain Burton-Brown, 10th B. I., 3 months' private affairs.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

AT the Criminal Sessions on Saturday, the trial of the following case was resumed before Sir Charles Farran, Chief Justice, and the same Special Jury.

THE GORUPDEO MURDER: A RETRIAL ORDERED.

Moolchund, *alias* Moolji, *alias* Manohar Kanai, a middle-aged Hindu, was charged with having, on the 17th November last, committed the murder of a woman named Parvatti, his kept mistress, in the room of a chawl situated at Gorupdeo in Bombay, by cutting her throat. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, with Mr. Strangman, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Mr. Kirkpatrick conducted the defence. The following gentlemen were called upon the

SPECIAL JURY:—

Mr. H. I. B. Hargrave, foreman.

Mr. Cecil Gray	Mr. A. C. Boulton
Mr. Dost Mahomed Allana	Mr. Parshotum V. Godbole
Mr. R. W. Campion	Mr. Ruttansha Dadabhoy
Mr. Sorabjee E. Warden	Mr. J. P. Watson

His Lordship, in summing up the evidence, said that the prisoner was charged with murder, and the first question that arose was whether the wound on the neck of the deceased was self-inflicted or was inflicted by some other person. On that point, there was the evidence of Dr. Sidney Smith, Surgeon to the police, and a gentleman of considerable experience. His Lordship read the evidence of Dr. Sidney Smith, remarking that the prisoner's story was that the wound was self-inflicted. Assuming that the the wound was not self-inflicted, the next question for them to consider was who had inflicted the wound on the person of the deceased, which caused her death. The evidence of Vithoo, one of the witnesses, was very important. On the night in question he had been to the room of the deceased, where he found the prisoner's mother sitting outside the room. He inquired of her which room she had occupied, and further asked her why she was sitting outside, and the answer he got from her was that her son and daughter were in the room, and therefore she was sitting outside. There was no doubt that Vithoo did not see the accused in the room, but if they believed Vithoo's evidence, it would bring home the charge to the accused, for it shewed that between the hours of seven and half-past seven in the evening the prisoner was in the room where the murder was committed. Coming to the evidence of Rahimbux, the policeman who had made the arrest at Abu Road Station, his Lordship remarked that there was a slight discrepancy between his evidence and that of the accused's mother. The prisoner, after his arrest, was taken before a magistrate at Ajmere on the 20th of November. The prisoner was all the while in custody of the police officer, and the law did not allow the prosecution to prove a statement made in the nature of a confession before a police officer. But the law allowed it to become evidence, and the prosecution had the right to put it in as such when taken before a magistrate and reduced by him into writing. The police officer's evidence showed that the ornaments were removed from the person of the deceased with the pincers, which were stained with blood. That officer had also found some of the pins of the ornaments which fitted the ornaments found in the possession of the prisoner at the time he was arrested, and there was the further evidence of the door being locked with the prisoner's lock, the key of which was produced by the prisoner's mother at the direction of her son, and which exactly fitted the lock. With regard to the knife found on the person of the prisoner, Dr. Sidney Smith's evidence was that the wound could not have been inflicted by that knife, and the prosecution had suggested that the prisoner might have thrown away the knife with which the deed was committed. Coming to the statement made by the prisoner in the dock, his lordship remarked that such a statement became much less important when it did not agree with the statement made by the prisoner very soon after the commission of the offence.

The jury at 2-15 p. m. retired for consideration and returned at 2-45 p. m. The foreman, on being asked, said that the jury was not unanimous, and the verdict was five to four. His Lordship refused to accept the verdict, and the jury had to retire a second time. At 3 p. m. the jury returned, and the foreman pronounced a verdict of acquitttal by a majority of six to three.

His Lordship refused to accept the verdict, and a re-trial was accordingly ordered. The court then adjourned till 11 a. m. to-day (Monday).

THE INDIAN FAMINE.

DESPATCH FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

CALCUTTA, 4th February.

A despatch from the Secretary of State, dated January, 15th, is published, dealing with the famine. It opens with a statement that the Secretary of State (on learning from the Government of India that the extent of the famine could be defined and that subscriptions were being worked in India) informed the Lord Mayor that the Government greatfully accepted his offer to open a Mansion House Fund. The despatch then summarises the information placed at the disposal of the India Office regarding the failure of the monsoons and the subsequent distress among the people. It notices that early in November it was anticipated that there would be serious famine over an area inhabited by 80 or 90 millions of people, but the situation was much relieved by the rainfall later in that month and again in December and January. According to the Government of India's estimate on January 10th, famine was felt or expected over districts inhabited by 37 millions, while more or less distress prevailed over other tracts containing 44 millions. A table is given which shows the extent of these areas, with the population. The N.-W.P. and Oudh showed the population likely to be affected by the famine to be about 11,250,000, and by distress 26,000,000; Bengal, 5,281,000 and 8,205,000; Bombay, 7,009,000 and 2,004,000; Central Provinces, 7,824,000 and 1,019,000; Punjab, 4,139,009 and 6,559,000; Burma, 212,000 and 555,000; while in Madras 1,300,000 will be affected by famine alone.

After reciting the steps taken to deal with the famine, the despatch concludes as follows:—"You believe that the stocks of food are practically sufficient for the needs of the people, Burma and perhaps the south of India having a large surplus of food. You are relying on private trade to carry food to places where it is wanted, and you have made public your decision to, abstain from any Government interference with the operations of the grain trade. But you have given local Governments the authority to arrange through local dealers for sending food to any relief work, or relief centre, where the supply of food is apparently running short. I do not gather that supplies of food are yet coming into the distressed districts from Burma, Madras, or Siam, and I question if Indian prices are as yet high enough to attract wheat or even maize from the West. I observe the Famine Codes provide that the relief wage or gratuitous dole shall be fixed at the value of a certain ration of food on the spot, so that if food becomes still dearer the relief wage will be proportionately increased. I agree in your view, which was that expressed by the Famine Commission, that the trade as a whole can supply the food demand better and more effectively than Government could, and if reliance is placed on the trade, its operations, so long as they are effective, must not be subjected to competition by Government agency. No doubt careful watch will be kept by your Government not only on the food-supply generally, but on its local distribution. The area in India possessing a surplus of food is unhappily not so extensive this year as it was in 1876 77.

"I approve the orders you have given regarding the undertaking of canals and railways as relief works. I hope local capitalists or local bodies will be found ready in many places to construct light railways, under the liberal terms which you have offered, in order to meet the present necessity. I understand that if anywhere sufficiently large relief work are not available in particular tracts, recourse will be had to village works, a system which appears to have been prosecuted very successfully in the Bundelkhand relief operations of 1895-86. Whether for these petty works or for other relief duties, a largely increased staff will certainly be required, and I gather that Local Governments are taking early steps to organise a sufficient temporary staff of relief officers. In the Bundelkhand report I observed with satisfaction the excellent service done by Indians, official and non-official, as well as by the European relief officers, and I greatly regret that some of these excellent officers should have died or broken down in the struggle. As I intimated by my telegram of 28th October last, I shall be ready to sanction the expenditure needed to make your relief operations as complete and effective as possible. During a considerable number of years the Government of India has set apart a portion of its revenue to enable it more effectually to deal with such an emergency as has now arisen. You are therefore in a better position to provide the necessary funds for effectual relief without unduly burdening your finances. I am confident public sentiment in India will support your Government in spending the public money ungrudgingly, though prudently, in relief of the distress. I can assure you of the sympathy of Her Majesty's Government and of your countrymen at Home in the task before you. On your Excellency and the officials in India must primarily rest the burden of battling with the grave calamity before us, and constant interference from Home in the detailed working of the vast and complicated organisation you are controlling would be useless and mischievous. It is however necessary that I should receive prompt periodical information as to the progress, adequacy, and results of these relief works, so that I may be able to judge and advise upon the general conduct and course of your operations. The courage, decision, and promptitude with which the outset of this visitation has been met by your Excellency and your co-adjutors inspire me with every confidence and hope in the eventual success of your proceedings."

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE EPIDEMIC DISEASES ACT.

AT Thursday's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council the Fisheries Bill and a Bill relating to the business rules of the Council were passed.

The report of the Select Committee on the Epidemic Diseases Act was then presented and the rules of business were suspended to enable it to be passed forthwith.

Sir John Woodburn, in moving that the report be taken into consideration, said the Committee had received useful criticism from the Bombay Government and the Calcutta Medical Board which had been embodied in amendments. From other official bodies hardly any suggestions had come at all, but from the remarks of the public press he understood that the general feeling of the Public supported the Government in their sense of the urgency of the circumstances. After urging that if anything were to be done it was imperative to do it at once, he pointed out that the powers now exercised under the Calcutta and Bombay Municipal Acts were given to all local authorities under the present Bill. "It is true," he continued, "they are indefinite, but in these grave and critical circumstances the public must trust to the discretion of their executive, and in the action of the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay they have evidence that every possible consideration will be given to the convenience of the public. But there are circumstances in which the safety of the people must overcome all considerations of private convenience.

"Should the Council be pleased to pass this Bill to-day a notification will at once issue to all maritime governments arming them with authority to inspect all outward-bound vessels and detain any on which there is any reason to suspect the presence of plague. Detentions of this kind cannot be pleasant to passengers, but it is a precaution our Government are bound to take if our commercial relations with the other States of the world are to be maintained, and on which in the present circumstances of India so much depends. In this connection I may say that it will be suggested to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that some assistance should be given to the Health Officer of the Port of Calcutta.

"A second matter on which, should the Bill pass, authority will at once be given to all Local Governments is under Section 2 as to the inspection of travellers on the railway. The Government of India are satisfied that if this inspection is to be of any use at all it must be a real and efficient inspection. A cursory survey, possibly at night, of the occupants of a compartment has proved not to be enough, and on the advice of the Director-General of the Medical Service travellers at inspecting stations will be all required to leave their carriages and be inspected on the platform. This is inconvenient, especially at night, but under the present circumstances it cannot be avoided. Local Governments will be asked as to the points at which these inspections should take place, but it is obvious that the principal junctions are the most convenient points to intercept converging or diverging streams of passengers. It will interest Hon'ble Members here to know that on the routes between Bombay and Calcutta it will be suggested that the inspections take place at Kalian, Bhusawal, Bilaspur, Naini, and Asansol. At Asansol, as at every other specially important point, there will be a commissioned European Medical Officer. At almost all inspection stations Medical Officers of a higher status than are now employed will be detailed, and every assistance will be given by the Government of India to Local Governments in the way of necessary additions to their medical staff. The inspections may entail a delay of 20 minutes to half an hour at each inspecting station, but the Public Works Department who have been consulted, have arranged to carry out any necessary changes in the train services. It has been suggested that all travellers from Bombay should be detained in quarantine camps on the way to Calcutta. I venture to think that an arrangement of that kind would be completely evaded. A traveller from Bombay has only to book to Allahabad. On his renewed journey it would be impossible to detain him any more than genuine travellers from Meerut and the Punjab. The case is serious, but not so serious as to warrant the entire interruption of the railway traffic to Calcutta from Upper India.

"If travellers develope fever after comptetion of the journey it rests with the local authority to take the next step. If they will insist on the evacuation of every house in which a case occurs and its thorough cleansing and sanitation before it is permitted again to be occupied, we have reason to believe on the advice and authority of the Director-General that the spread of fever can be kept in thorough check. We will assist the local authorities meanwhile in preventing the entry of any traveller who shows any suspicious symptoms whatever. Of the necessary camps and hospitals, many of them are already ready and the local Governments will be asked to prepare the others with promptitude. In these arrangements the health of inspecting stations will be carefully considered, and, for example, at Asansol the isolation sheds will not be in Asansol itself but at some place in the neighbourhood to be selected by the local Government. At the European Conference which is about to take place at Venice India will be represented by Dr. Cleghorn, Director-General of the Medical Service, the highest authority the Government of India could depute, not merely from his rank and experience in his profession, but from the local knowledge he has acquired by his personal visits to the infected centres at Bombay and Karachi. And the views he entertains, that the plague is almost entirely due to local conditions and is not yet at least materially infectious or contagious, will be communicated to the Conference with all the weight of his high standing and special knowledge."

Babu Joy Gobind Law spoke in favour of prohibiting pilgrims from leaving the ports of Calcutta and Madras as well as Bombay and Karachi.

Mr. Sayani strongly supported the Bill, as if India became continuously liable to plague it might not only entail human suffering, but the excommunication of the country from the commercial union of the world. Referring to the insanitary state of Calcutta, he said even this boasted metropolis of India, in which this Council is now discussing the Bill, is not free from the reproach of having higgledy-piggledy habitations, more fit to be denominated nurseries of disease than human dwellings, which might well be removed in the interests of health, and even to the benefit of the municipal coffers, without any permanent loss to the owners.

Mr. Bhuskute, Central Provinces, also supported the Bill. He said: "Consolation in death, to which every individual has a right, can only be had when a sufferer is in the midst of his relatives, surrounded and tended by them. But in cases of fearful contagious epidemics an individual sufferer must be deprived of this inviolable right for the better preservation of those very persons who are so dear to him; not to think of other members of his community. This is no doubt a painful necessity, and it must be obeyed. He welcomed the amendments carried out on the Select Committee, as tending to prevent undue harshness in the operation of the law.

Mr. Ananda Charlu supported the passing of the Bill at once, as more good was likely to be done in this way than by withholding it. He gave expression to the view that camps and accommodation provided by private persons should after due inspection, be permitted for segregation purposes. In this way the Act would be worked with the least possible friction with the people, their feelings or their wishes.

The Maharaja of Durbhanga congratulated the Government on the introduction of the Bill. It was a measure worthy of the great and enlightened Government which watched with anxious solicitude over the health and happiness of the people. He went on to say: "It is a part of that noble and beneficent policy which has recently found expression in that magnificent system of organisation which has been formed throughout the country to meet what has rightly been described as the greatest famine of this century. My lord, war, pestilence and famine are the scourges of life, call them visitations of Providence if you like. A government which sets about in right earnest to meet famine and pestilence, to mitigate the misery of the famine stricken sufferers, and to prevent the spread of plague is entitled to the lasting gratitude of the community over which it presides. I therefore give expression to the sense of the community when I say that we are deeply grateful to your lordship's Government for the Bill which is now before us. I could only wish that it had been introduced earlier, and that when it became definitely known that the plague had appeared in Bombay decisive steps had been taken to root it out by establishing a cordon round the infected area, or by taking such other measures as might have been deemed necessary by the sanitary experts. I quite see the matter is urgent, and that it does not admit of postponement. I for one, having regard to the gravity of the situation, would be the last person to counsel an adjournment of this important measure." The Maharaja added that if the Bill had been introduced earlier public discussion might have allayed any spirit of opposition. It was inevitable that there should be opposition from a certain class holding strong religious views, but generally the people of India were so law abiding, fully sensible of what was conducive to their best interest, that they would not throw difficulties in the way of working the measure if the officers of Government brought home to their minds that the precautions taken were necessary to safeguard them against the visitation of the most dreadful scourges that ever afflicted the human race.

Mr. Chalmers said: "The considerations which the Maharaja of Durbhanga has put forward are those which we have put forward ourselves. It is exactly because we have had no time to consult the local bodies, to get at local feeling, and consult the leaders, as he mentions, that the Bill has necessarily had to be drafted in a vague form. The regulations under the Bill are left to be enforced hereafter as emergencies may arise, or as necessity may require; but in making use of those regulations we hope we shall have the assistance of the people, of the leaders of the people, and of the local bodies who will make suggestions. In any eventuality, and in the actual practical steps to be taken, of course we are legislating for India at large. Some parts of India may be exposed to a very different kind of peril to that of other parts. If we have to provide for precise measures to be taken by the Bill itself we might be providing measures much too drastic in some places and not drastic enough in other places. Disease is a sudden emergency which has arisen; it is very urgent in some places, it is less urgent in others. The measures to be taken will have to be taken on what may arise in each particular place, and they will be taken with local knowledge, local experience, and with reference to particular circumstances which may arise. I quite sympathise with that the Maharaja of Durbhanga has said, and if we had been warned in time we might have proceeded sooner. But even then I think we should not have been able to provide hard and fast rules for emergencies, which require to be made at a moment and in a particular way.

Sir Alexdander Mackenzie said he welcomed the Bill heartily, and he only regretted it was not introduced sooner, when the plague first broke out in Bombay and the possibility of Calcutta being attacked became apparent. He explained the measures he took in October when he addressed the Government of India and the local Governmenments of the North-West Provinces and the Central Provinces, in order to secure the inspection of passengers along the line of railway leading to Calcutta. He then referred to a work by a German writer, who was the latest authority on the plague and who advocated a cordon round any infected area and seven days' quarantine on the frontiers of a country. Sir Alexander Mackenzie continued: "The Bengal Government will, under the instructions of the Supreme Government, do all that it can to form what I may call an inner line in Bengal, but I do very strongly insist upon this, that the nearer to the affected locality that first line is drawn the more effective the check is likely to be. Once you have passed into the great railway system of Upper India before any opportunity of detection you are subjecting thousands and thousands of people beyond the affected areas to restrictions which are only applicable to persons who come from such areas. Therefore I should have been glad had it been possible to draw your line of railway inspecting stations as near as possible to Bombay itself. There is no doubt that the arrangements of the Bombay Government as regards railway inspection have, I fear I must say, broken down. Crowds have poured out from Bombay all over India who may possibly have carried the infection with them, and we must of course endeavour as best we can to guard against the results of that dissemination. Where they have already got into big towns like Calcutta it would be extremely difficult, indeed impossible, to discover or trace them." He then referred to the return to Calcutta of certain Sonars who had settled in Bombay. He had issued special instructions to have them and their families, so far as they could be discovered, carefully watched, but it was an uncomfortable feeling to know that so many possible sources of infection had come into the city.

Sir Alexander Mackenzie pointed out certain difficulties connected with the inspection and segregation of suspected persons, and then expressed his dissatisfaction at the action of the Calcutta Corporation in delaying to give effect to the recommendations of the Medical Board. Such regulations as had been passed were not complete, but under the new Act it would be possible to supply the deficiencies and he should not hesitate to do so. With regard to pilgrims, steps would be taken to have them brought under observation for at last seven days before they would be allowed to leave Calcutta. Sir Alexander Mackenzie in conclusion said: "My Lord, we are all interested in doing all that we can to prevent the extension of the plague throughout India and especially in preventing its existence to our seaports. A good deal has been said to-day about the regulations under the law conflicting with native customs and prejudices, and we are told in papers that it was said that many of the natives would rather die of plague than allow themselves to be segregated or removed. My Lord, we hope that under the the good advice and influence of the leaders of the communities those fears may be brought within reasonable exercise because it is perfectly certain that we could not allow the whole town to run the risk of plague infection merely because the source of that infection happened to be a woman. I think segregation can be enforced with every due regard to *purdah* requirements. We have lady doctors and female nurses of various creeds whose services we can indent, and I have no doubt that the Medical Board, if it becomes necessary to enforce segregation, will lay down such regulations as will prevent any infringement of Oriental decorum in the matter. But the powers of effective segregation appear to be absolutely essential, for nothing is clearer than this that mere sanitary measures, when once the disease gets hold of a town, are not sufficient to prevent its spread. This is a matter which we all have deeply at heart and no pains will be spared by myself or the officers who serve under me in giving effect to the policy of the Government of India in connection with this measure."

Sir John Woodburn, in replying said that in regard to the delay in taking action the medical experts upon whom the Government relied believed that the plague was identical with that of Hongkong and would, as at Hongkong, confine itself to certain local limits. It was only within the last two or three weeks that the disease had spread from Bombay. The Government of India was traditionally reluctant to resort to special measures until the necessity for them had declared itself. He did not think that the Bengal Government had reason to complain, and although provision had not been made, for the detection of plague such as the Sonars might have brought, yet there had been no cases reported in Calcutta so far. Referring to pilgrims Sir John Woodburn said that the Government of India saw no reason to prohibit pilgrimage altogether provided the persons come from non-infected districts.

The motion was put and carried.

An amendment proposed by Mr. Charlu, was accepted by Sir John Woodburn. It was to enable people to be segregated in a manner he had indicated in his first speech.

Pundit Bishambar Nath, N.-W. P. spoke in support of this amendment. He said: "It is safe and proper that the amendment should be adopted as a safeguard. Your Excellency is aware, I believe of the peculiar prejudices and habits prevailing chiefly in my part of the country. I refer to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, where segregation and isolation in such cases would always be looked upon by the people with feelings of terror and fear, and there are many people in that part of the country, especially the Mahomedans and those who are bound by customs and observances relating to *purdah*, who will not on any account be willing to subject themselves calmly and quietly to the process of segregation and isolation. Therefore, my Lord, it is I think advisable that some latitude may be given in the exercise of the power of segregation and isolation. What I mean to submit is this, that where segregation is to be enforced as a precautionary measure the people affected by the disease may not be forcibly removed to hospital but that camps provided by the people or the community may be allowed for the exercise of a measure that will afford some relief to the people, and they will not then regard this measure, which is a beneficial one, as one calculated to exercise too much terror.

Mr. Sayani, referring to the remarks from the Lieutenant-Governor that he had made no allusion to the pilgrims, said: "Naturally I did not say anything about pilgrimage, because it is a delicate matter. It is one of the commandments that there should be pilgrimage, but at the same time it is not incumbent on any man to perform a pilgrimage, unless he has full means not only of supporting his family during the time but also of supporting himself while he is travelling from the place he is in to the place of pilgrimage. There is also another matter, and that is this,—that although it is the duty of a good Moslem to go and perform a pilgrimage, still the traditional law says that if he is in a place or a country where there is plague he should not be in that place at all, also that if there is plague at a place where the pilgrimage is to be performed and if his country is safe that he should not leave his family to go to that place. I think therefore that the gentlemen who wish to go and perform their pilgrimage might be persuaded to put off this good thing no doubt for a year."

Sir John Woodburn: That has been done already.
The amendment was put and agreed to.
The Bill as amended was then passed.

THE expedition of 300 military police, under Captain Row, which is proceeding against the Apatanangs, has moved across the frontier. One object of the expedition is to secure the release of the captives taken by the tribesmen from the North Lakhinpur district.

ANOTHER Moplah outbreak is apprehended, but the precautionary measures taken by the authorities this time in view to such an eventuality are so complete that if a band of fanatics go out the police and the soldiery will be on their tracks in the course of four or five hours.

THE Central Famine Relief Fund in Calcutta was close upon ten lakhs on Wednesday, of which about six has been received from England. Glasgow has wired out Rs. 3,90,000 and Edinburgh Rs. 62,000. Another two lakhs is now being distributed to Branch Committees in the provinces, and in view of the splendid response for subscriptions throughout the world the Central Committee intend distributing a much larger sum at their next meeting. Rs. 80,000 will be given to the N.-W. P.; Rs. 40,000 to Bengal; Rs. 30,000 each to Bombay and the Central Provinces, and Rs. 10,000 each to Madras and the Punjab.

THE following are among recently proved wills:—Mr. Thomas Amey, £16,364; Mr. Joseph Bartrum, £99,580; Mr. Roger Eykyn, £3,257; Mr. Frederick Harry Gale, £19,264; Sir Edmund Yeamans Walcot Henderson, R.E., K.C.B., £6,241; Mr. Frederick Hill, £11,330; Mr. Philip Alexander Hughes, £57,573; Mr. Francis Irving, £26,803; Mr. Henry Jefferson, £33,636; Mr. George Lane-Fox, £81,090; Mr. William Henry Lee-Warner, £13,169; Mrs. Ann Mocatta, £28,154; Emily Sarah Dowager Baroness Tennyson, £1,364.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Vadala, 2,164 tons, Captain P L Wadge, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, &c., with a general cargo.

THE P and O Co's s s Candia, 4,195 tons, Captain G K Wright, sailed yesterday for China &c., with a general cargo.

THE Italian steamer Letimbro, 1,417 tons, Captain G Belsito, cleared on Saturday, for Hongkong via Singapore, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Oolabaria, 3,420 tons, Captain J B Pearson, arrived in harbour on the 6th instant from Calcutta (23th January), with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Patna, 1,164 tons, Captain C R Kendall, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Calcutta (11th January) via coast ports, with a general cargo and 24 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Roma, 1,743 tons, Captain A A Manwaring, arrived in harbour on the 6th instant from Calcutta (13th January) via Colombo, with a cargo of grain and Mrs. R P Parkman as passenger.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 758 tons, Captain J C Tice, sailed, on Saturday last for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Wilson and child, Miss Hughes, Mr Isac Solomon, and 65 deck.

THE s s Benares, 1,927 tons, Captain C Schenfeldt, arrived in harbour on the 6th instant from Hamburg (24th Decdmber) via Antwerp, with a general cargo, and Mr W Franks, Mr C Offmann, and one deck. The vessel is consigned to Messrs James, Mackintosh and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Karachi (4th February), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lt-Col Lugard, Mr Zobel, Mr Beresford, Lieut Grier, Mr J Issarandine, Mrs Hamilton and two children, Miss R Farrell, Mrs Alladudine, Mr and Mrs Waldroon, Mr and Mrs Woodthorpe, a native gentleman, and 181 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—FEBRUARY 6.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
C	Avoca	944	Davidson	Not fixed		H C Joosub
D	Mozaffari	1176	Macalister	Not fixed		B & P S N Co
E	City of Perth	2578	Wilson	Karachi	9-2	F Forbes

HARBOUR WALL.

	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
	Indravati	513	Fakeera	Mangalore	8-2	S & Co
	Kaveri	513	Esmailji	Bhownagar	6-2	Do.
	Satrunji	517	Ahmed	Karachi	6-2	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
4	Letimbro	1417	Belsito	China	8-2	C Barbore
6	Candia	4195	Wright	China & Japan	7-2	Do.
15	Ganges	2111	Creery	China	17-2	P & O Co
16	Manica	1779	Johnston	P Gulf	11-2	K N & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
	Dumra	762	Russell	Karachi	5-2	M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
	Imperialist	3940				Finlay Muir & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 41·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·80 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
8	Shannon (s)	Crowe	Aden, Feb. 1.
	Roma (s)	Manwaring	Calcutta, Jan. 13.
	Dumra (s)	Russell	Karachi, Feb. 4.
	Benares (s)	Schonfeldt	Hamburg, Dec. 24.
	Oolabaria (s)	Pearson	Calcutta, Jan. 26.
	Patna (s)	Kendall	Calcutta, Jan. 11.
7	Peshwar (s)	Vibert	Hongkong, Jan. 20.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Nawab (s)	Marsh	Calcutta, &c.
	Peninsular (s)	Wheler	London, &c.
	Tejo (Por gunboat)	Silva	Goa.
	Dwarka (s)	Tice	Karachee.
7	Candia (s)	Wright	China, &c.
	Vadala (s)	Wadge	Calcutta, &c.

The steamer Letimbro, Captain Belsito, obtained her port clearance on Saturday for China.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday:—
Steamer Shannon, for Aden.
„ Assyria, for Persian Gulf, &c.
„ Dumra, for Karachee.
„ Benares, for Madras and Calcutta.
„ Avoca, for Zanzibar, &c.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Iran s, 4066, Hughes	Emir s, 2606, Robson
Imperialist s, 2190, Wakeford	Matin s, 2432, Archer.
Apollo s, 2429, Dixon	William Storrs s, 2334, Daniels
Bisagno s, 2199, Mancini	Manica s, 1776, Johnstone
Candia s, 2600, Wright	City of Perth s, 2590, Wilson.
Ganges s, 2111, Creery	Afghan s, 1439, Barton (for sale)
Letimbro s, 1417, Belsito	Mascotte s, 2018, Ross
Thames s, 2321, Nantes	
Florida s, 2010, Young	

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

H. M. S. Lapwing, Story	H. M. Hulk Tenasserim
H. M. S. Assaye, Cave.	Goodridge.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY.
THE 6TH OF FEBRUARY, 1897.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly at Delhi, Agra, Allahabad, and Ajmere, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are highest in the north and lowest in the South. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 8 miles an hour at Jeypore, Ghadechi, Neemuch and Saugor. The maximum temperature is in large excess of the normal in Berar, and at Nagour, Raipur, Khandwa, Jubbalpore, Indore, Sholapur, Bangalore, and Secunderabad, and the minimum in large to very large excess in the Central Provinces, Central India, and at Jacobabad, Allahabad, Jeypore, Secunderabad and Bellary. The highest temperature in the shade was 97 ° at Cuddapah and Sholapur, and the lowest 46° at Ajmere. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Lahore, Sirsa, Jacobabad, Jubbalpore, Malegaon, Belgaum, Bangalore, and Trichinopoly. There has been no rain at any of the reporting stations. The weather is generally fine over the greater part of the country.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 5th February, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches	29·950
Temperature of the Air	degrees	74·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer		69·4
Dew Point		66·8
Relative humidity of Air		·769
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)		0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day)	degrees	81·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m)		68·5
General Directions of wind*		SSW, SSE, ESE, NNW, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	181

From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

WE are glad to learn that Mrs. Piercy, wife of the Commandant of the Dorsets, is recovering from the severe attack of typhoid fever which has caused great anxiety to her friends for several weeks past.

DR. RICHARD THORNE THORNE, the medical representative of Great Britain at the Plague Conference at Venice, is head of the Medical Department of the Local Government Board.

STOCKS of rice in Calcutta continue steadily to rise. There are now thirteen lakhs of maunds available as against eleven lakhs last week. This is an increase of five lakhs since the first week of Dec.

WE understad that there is not a single candidate of Lieutenant-Colonel's or Colonel's rank for the appointment of Superintendent of Army Clothing, Calcutta, in succession to Colonel Toker. The appointment attached to it a Staff pay of Rs. 800 per month with Presidency house-rent. It is strange that it should not be more sought after.

THE account of Dr. Nansen's recent polar-expedition which attained scientific results of such first-rate importance, embodied in his book entitled "*Farthest North*," being the Narrative of the Voyage and Exploration of the *Fram*, 1893-96, and the Fifteen Months' Sledge Expedition by Dr. Nansen and Lieut. Johansen, with an Appendix by Otto Sverdrup. The Colonial Edition of this work will be published in two volumes by Messrs. Macmillan & Co. in their Colonial Library Series, and will appear in Februry, simultaneously with the English Edition.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot 33, Harringdon Road, London, England.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 80 per cent., and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 18—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

THE HILLS.—A Lady Doctor, assisted by an Accouchense Diplomaed Trained Medical and Surgical Nurse, receives Ladies into her house. ÆSCULAPIA, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BAY RUM and Glycerine Hair Wash, as prepared by THOMSON and TAYLOR, is unequalled, combining as it does the fragrance of a first-rate Handkerchief Perfume, and the uses of a good Hair Wash. Per Bottle Re. 1-12 and Rs. 2-12.—35, Esplanade Road.

NILGHERRY TEA.—This Rich Choice Blend at Re. 1 per lb. cannot be equalled by any other Teas at even Re. 1-8 per lb. MORTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gat Street, Fort, Bombay.

MISS FREDOUX (Certificated Cambridge Higher Local) is ready to give Lessons in advanced English and French at her own or Pupil's Residence. Address POSTE RESTANTE, Bombay.

PICTURES MOUNTED and FRAMED in Every Style, from the most Elaborate to the Simplest. BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY, Medows Street.

REAL MANILA CIGARS.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, at Rs. 5, 4-8, 4, 3-8 and 3 per 100 respectively. These Cigars are carefully selected and Packed in Boxes of 100 by our Agent at Manila. The daily increasing demand proves their Superiority and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than any other firm in India.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BREAD! BREAD!! PEARSE and Co.'s Bakery is the only one that works by STEAM. Cleanest and Safest! of Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

ANGLO-GERMAN CONCERTINAS Organ-toned, with 20 and 30 keys, in Mahogany box, Rs. 30, 35, 60 and Rs. 80.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

BAZAAR AGENT.—Bazaar made cheaper than Servants by 25 per cent. Get your Bazaar Supplies through T. A. SOARES, Purveyor, Bazaar and General Commission Agent, Thana, and Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Established 1889.

COMPOSITORS WANTED, News and Jobbing. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Press.

RECEIVED Keyless Watches for Walking-Sticks or for Umbrellas. In German Silver Cases, Rs. 20 to Rs. 30. In Silver Cases, Rs. 30 to Rs. 50. In Gold Cases, Rs. 150 to Rs. 250—STEFFENAUER and Co., Watchmakers, Fort, Bombay.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS' BOMBAY "ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON."—Fort, 32, Hornby Row, is NOW OPEN to the Public. The Finest Studio in India. A visit will never be regretted. Hydraulic Lift available for our Visitors daily, (Sundays excepted) 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.

£1,943,475 NEW ASSURANCES, were issued by the STANDARD in 1895, the largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only respectable and trustworthy Domestic Servants of all denominations supplied, Clerks, Mechanics, Doctors, Bandmasters, Nurses, &c., &c. Especially first-class Portuguese Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2. OLIVER & Co., care of Steffenauer & Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

CHLORIDE of LIME. The best disinfectant. A fresh Consignment just received, in good condition. Per Bottle annas 12. THOMSOM and TAYLOR, Fort.

LOST a piece of gold bead pattern Watch-guard with three guineas and a gold charm attached. Whoever brings same to Oriental Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld., 10, Meadow Street, will be rewarded.

INDIAN ART WARES, for SALE at the REAY ART WORKSHOPS, near the Crawford Markets Show-room, open daily.

BICYCLES.—Cheapest Cycle firm. A cushion for Rs. 135. Pneumatic Rs. 175. Various machines in stock. J. Langley and Co., Kalbadevi.

MATHERAN—TO LET.—JEWAJEE HALL—A large and commodious Bungalow, very comfortable, most centrally situated, fully furnished, and commanding charming view of the sea. For rent and other particulars apply to Proprietors, Poona Hotel, Poona, or Rugby Hotel, Matheran.

TO LET:—LARGE and AIRY BUNGALOWS, at Ripon Road, Byculla, and a Smal, Bungalow, near sea, at Mahim, ten minutes from the Station! Apply to PESTONJEE JEHANGHEER HORMUSJEE, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort.

RIPON HOTEL.—MAHABLESHWAR—Most centrally situated, Rooms Clean and Comfortable. Food Excellent.

THE Public Echo with louder voice and praise SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES than the Manufacturers. One says I have been using since 20 years, the other cries, Oh!! I have been using since 40 years!!!

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have stayed three days at the ALEXANDRA HOTEL. The Proprietor is most attentive and obliging, studying the comfort and wishes of his guests, and it compares most favourably with any of the better known Hotels in the Fort. I have stayed four times at—'s, but shall in the future put up here.—(Sd.) C. NORTON.

WORTH ATTENTION!—If you require sound, wholesome ALE or STOUT at most Moderate Rates, then go to MEAKIN & Co.'s Malt Liquor Stores, Rampart Row, Fort, next to Rose and Co., Rs. 2-8 per doz. pints; Rs. 4 per doz. quarts; also in 5, 9, 18, and 36 gallon casks at Re. 1 per gallon. Up-country orders promptly attended to. 6 as. per doz. allowed for empty bottles returned.

FOR SALE, at the "Empress Mills," Nagpore, C.P., 8, Crossland Boilers suitable for burning wood or low quality of coal, capable of sustaining a working pressure of 100 lbs. per square inch. For further particulars apply to the Manager, "EMPRESS MILLS," Nagpore.

WANTED MEDICAL OFFICERS for B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamers. Apply to Dr. SHROFF, 32, Hornby Road

BOOTS and SHOES are made to Order of the best English Leathers at the Fort Leather Works, 6 Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay. Catalogue sent free.

GYMKHANA CHAMBERS, to LET till NOVEMBER. Furnished Flat, double set, 2nd Floor, West End. Rent Rs. 235. Apply to B. SCOTT, Gymkhana Chambers.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. (PRICE Re. 1-8, Postage Annas 4.) To be had at this Office.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co.

URINO-PATHO Laboratory and Consultation Room, No. 7, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road, Specialist's Hours 5 to 7 P.M. SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS on application.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

CHOLERA in BOMBAY!!! The Patells (Headmen) of Worli Colivad, certify that NOT A SINGLE MAN DIED of CHOLERA, who used Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral during the late epidemic...........as for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. They maintain their supremacy as special and specific remedies for the treatment of Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the trade.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

PRECAUTION FOR EYES.—Mere Opticians cannot find out diseases of the Eye. Our Consulting Oculist of the London Eye Hospital points them out free of charge correcting errors of refraction by Retinoscopy. Best Pebble Spectacles as per his directions at half the prices usually charged elsewhere. D. M. DASTOOR and Co., 92, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MILK
PURE, UNADULTERATED,
AT 2½ ANNAS PER SEER.
APPLY TO
MRS. SHROFF,
HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS, PAREL.
(Vide sub-joined Certificate.)

4th February, 1897.

I CERTIFY that I have this day visited Mrs. K. M. SHROFF'S DAIRY and found all the Buffaloes and Cows in good health. The milk of excellent quality. The food highly nutritious and the best procurable. The premises were scrupulously clean.

JAMES MILLS,
Vety.-Major, A.V.D.,
Principal, Bombay Veterinary College.

JULIUS BLUTHNER LEIPZIG.
THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE
THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS
IN THE WORLD.

THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.

Though LOW PRICED, these HIGH-CLASS instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation on Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as any other Pianos, is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

JULIUS BLUTHNER is the "Holder of 15 Patents" and "Distinctions." Their Aliquot Pianoforte has been patented throughout Europe and America.

Pianos by the above maker are received monthly by the SOLE AGENTS and they are offered at Manufacturer's Prices "plus" freight.

The Sole Agents invite Inspection of these superbly Grand, Rich and Brilliant-toned Pianofortes.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA AND BURMAH,
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
SUB-AGENTS: Messrs. BEVAN & Co., Calcutta.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

LAURIE'S GREAT NORTHERN HOTEL,
DELHI.

Situated outside the Native City, a most healthy locality, oldest establishment in the North-West.

Cook's Hotel Coupons accepted. Branches at Allahabad, Agra and the Longwood, Simla.

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ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.
YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.

	Rs. a
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	5 0

Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment charges Re. 1 per line extra.

"LINSEED COMPOUND", Trade Mark of KAY, COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED.

"LINSEED COMPOUND", a demulcent expectorant for Coughs, Colds, and Chest Complaints.

LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS, digestive, corrective, and agreeably aperient.

KAY'S CUE CEMENT.—Tips Billiard Cues firmly "Your Cement is the best I have ever used."—JOHN ROBERT (Champion), 1896.

KLINX.—New white inorganic Cement, almost hydraulic, for Pottery, Porcelain, etc.

COAGULINE.—Transparent Cement, for all broken articles. Manufactory, Stockport, England.

CHESHIRE BIRD LIME.—For Mosquitoes and noxious insects. In tin boxes. To spread on paper, twigs, twine KAY BROTHERS, LTD., Stockport, England.

ELECTRICITY.
THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

FOR loss of power, weakness, nervousness, low spirits, neuralgia, loss of appetite, premature decay, loss of nerve-power, poorness of blood, nervous exertions, sleeplessness, &c. This medicine is highly approved by

DR. D. SOME,
Physician to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General India.

Specially recommended in cases of loss of power by Brigade-Surgeon

J. M. COATES,
Principal, Medical College:—Calcutta.
Price:—Rs. 2 per box
R. WISEMAN & Co.,
FYZAB D.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY
PENSION VILLA FRANK
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other, House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus, Moderate Prices, Arrangements made with Families or Summer or Winter Season.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.
All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay,
MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta,
MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

FRED. GIESLER & Co.'s
CHAMPAGNE.
Extra Superior Dry, Quarts Rs. 76 and Pints Rs. 40 per doz.
r India" „ Rs. 76 „ Rs. 40 „
For these Cream of Champagnes
Apply to
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
44, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C.P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 6.

EXTRA allotments of Indian Council Bills, and Wire Transfers were made at enhanced rates in London yesterday, say 2¼ lakhs of the former on Calcutta, at 1s. 3⅛d.; and of the latter 1½ lakh on Bombay, at 1s. 3 7-16d., and 13½ lakhs on Calcutta, at 1s. 3 7-16d. to 1s. 3 9-16d., per rupee. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 2 15-16d.

A decline of 1/8th per cent. took place in the price of Consols yesterday, at 113 3-16; Indian Sterling Loan being unchanged at 118¼. A further reduction of 1/8th per cent. in the market rates of discount on short London Bills, and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper was made yesterday, the rate being thus 1⅝ per cent., all round; while the Bank of England minimum rate is now 3 per cent., to which it was lowered on Thursday. 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities advanced 1/8th per cent., to £63. The price of Bar Silver was unaltered at 29⅞d. per oz; the value of the metal in New York being also unaltered at 64⅝ cents per oz.; but with demand Exchange on London half a cent. higher at 4·86½ dollars. The weekly shipments of Specie consisted of £50,000 in Silver; £30,000 in Gold for this port. Braziers' Copper was quoted in London at £58·10s. per ton; and Yellow Metal at 5 3-16. Paris quotations were unaltered.

To-day a lakh of Council Wire Transfers on Madras have been allotted at 1s. 3 19-32d.—the highest price paid in the recent advance; and the Banks' buying rate on India has been put up 1-32d. to 1s. 2 31-32d. Consols have further declined 3-16ths to 113; Indian Sterling Loan, and Rupee Securities being quoted as before. The price of Bar Silver is unchanged both in London and New York. French Rentes in Paris have declined ¼ per cent., to 102½; Paris Exchange on London is a shade higher; at fcs 25·19½.

Linseed was quoted in London yesterday at 37s. per 416 lbs., sellers via Canal, February-March shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market firm.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals quiet but steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales, inclusive of 200 East Indians. The price of spot Mid.-Americans remained at 3 31-32d.; and quotations for Surats were as before; while the rates for American Arrivals were unchanged in all positions. The day's Imports were 1,000 bales.

The Manchester market was quiet, Reuters quotations being 3s. 11½d. per piece for 38 in. 7 lbs. Grey Shirtings, Fair Makes; 4s. 8d. for 38 in. 8½ lbs. Grey Shirtings, Fair Makes; 1s. 11½d. for 27 in. 20 lbs. Jacconets; 2s. 1 1/2d. for 42 in. 20 lbs. Mulls; and 7 1-8d. per lb. for 40s. Mule Twist.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 7,000 bales less than in the week preceding, at 57,000 bales; but the amount forwarded to consumers was 22,000 bales more, at 83,000 bales. The week's Imports were 15,000 bales greater, at 135,000 bales. The total Stock had increased during the week by 100,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 130,000 bales.

This afternoon the Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet; Surats dull; and Arrivals quiet but steady. Sales 6,000 bales, East Indians *nil*. Imports 22,000 boles. Spot and arrival prices are all unchanged. The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

In New York yesterday, prices of Cotton were unchanged at 7 5-16 cents for ready Mid.-Uplands, and 7·17 cents per lb. for May Futures. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 14,000 bales, compared with 21,000 bales last year, and 27,000 bales the year before.

To-day there has been no movement in spot Cotton in New York; but Futures for May are 5 points lower, at 7·12 cents per lb. The Receipts at the Ports are 13,000 bales going against 17,000 bales in 1896, and the same quantity in 1895. The total quantity of Cotton in sight in New York yesterday was 7,060,000 bales compared with 6, 950,000 bales visible at the end of the previous week.

Owing to the rise in Exchange our local Cotton market has been quiet to-day, ane we have heard of no buying on European shippers' account and official quotations are generally unchanged, Broach and Bengal, however being half a rupee per candy higher. Of these descriptions there are buyers of "Fine"; but dealers decline to sell forward.

WHEAT and SEEDS are in small enquiry for export; both markets are quiet in tone; and prices unchanged when quotable.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	7,337	bales.
Wheat	3,558	cwts.
Linseed	634	„
Gingelly	2,694	„
Groundnuts	940	„
Rice	2,384	„

EXCHANE opened firm, but somewhat irregular at 1s. 3½d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 3 21-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There was a fair demand for ready Bank remittance and a small amount of business was done at the above rate; but Merchants' Bills have remained scarce; and the following were the closing rates, the feeling being rather easier, and unsettled:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 15-32d.	per Re.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 15-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight...	1s. 3 9-16d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 3 5-8d.	„
Francs do.	1·64 1-2	„

GOVERNMNET PAPER has been quoted to-day at 99⅜ for Money, and 99⅝ for Account for 3½ per Cents, 97¼ having been named for Threes; but there is still no business of importance reported in this market.

SHARES.—The Bazaar remains closed, and prices are nominal.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 13-32
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	113 3-16
3 per cent. Rentes	103
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62
Bar Silver	29¾

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of cotton	57,000	bales.
„ „ Surats	900	„
„ Imports of cotton	135,000	„
„ „ Surats	1,000	„
„ Stock of cotton	1,299,000	„
„ „ Surats	19,000	„

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, FEB. 5.

The Clan Liue steamer Clan Ogilvy, arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, FEB. 5.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Golconda left here yesterday evening.

ADEN, FEB. 6.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperatrix, from Bombay, arrived this afternoon.

COLOMBO, FEB. 7.

P. and O. mail steamer Arcadia, from Aden, arrived.

Mail steamer Kaiser-i-Hind, from Bombay, arrived.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Idzumi Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 6th instant.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 8.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.)

For Dismissal.

197-96—Framjee M and M—Khetsey Doongorsey vs Versey Wagljee and others—Smetham B and N.

198-96—Framjee M and M—Vegjee Harsey vs Versey Wagljee and others—Smetham B and N.

Suitf for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Undefended New Long Causes.

625-96—Brown and M—Prohit Ramgopal Ramchander vs Rampari—Courteson.

659-96—Payne G and S—Tejpal Godhoo and others vs Sana Pana S Shun Mooga Nadar.

Defended New Long Cause.

647-96—In person—Hawabai vs Sorabjee Jamsetjee Commissariatwalla—In person.

Testamentary Suits.

8-9—Nanu and H—Dossabhoy Dadabhoy Allbless and others vs Pirozbai—Bicknell M and M.

Postponed Long Causes.

290-95—Bicknell, M and M—C A Turner vs Rattanbai and another—Payne G and S.

566-95—In person—Vazir Ahmed Moola vs Muncherjee Merwanjee Narialwalla—Balkrishna V N K.

157-96—Tyabjee D and Co—Girdharidas Ghanshamdas vs Sunwar Sukat Gowan Patel and others—Dikshit and D Daphtary and F.

258-96—Ardeshir H and D—Damjee Sewjee vs Oomersey Nagsey and others—Payne G and S, and In person.

560-96—Daphtary and F—Damodher Jagannath and others vs Savitaribai and otherrs—Mulji and R, Khunderao and S, and K D Shroff.

05-95—Tyabjee D and Co—Rattanbai binte Karimbhai vs Valji Karimbhai and others—Bsowa and M, M H Khan, and Thakordas D and C.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

TEMPLER—Jan. 18, at 5, Castle Bar-road, Ealing, wife of John Harvey Templer, Barrister-at-law, of the Inner Temple, and of Colombo, Ceylon, son.

MARRIAGES.

DANAVALL—ABERCROMBIE—Jan. 16, at St. Georges, Hanover-square, John Martin Danavall, of Dominica, in the West Indies, Second Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of the Leeward Islands, to Gertrude Mary, second daughter of the late Alexander Abercrombie, B C S, Commissioner of Dacca.

FORBES—ROBINSON—Jan. 12 at St. Luke's Matfield, Kent Norman Hay, F R C S, Edinburgh, of Montpelier Lodge, Tunbridge-Wells, second son of the late Major F M Hay Forbes, R S C, and grandson of the late Hon. Robert Forbes, Indian Civil Service, of 15, Calverley-park, Tunbridge-Wells, to Ellen, younger daughter of the late Jason Wilshin, Esq., of Hayes, Middlesex, niece of the late Daniel Wilshin, Esq., of Kingsmead, Matfield, and widow of C. V. Robinson, Esq., of Bromley, Kent.

JERMYN—HOLDEN—Jan. 14, at Christ Church, Gailey, by the Rev. G. Gilbanks vicar of Wollaston, Stourbridge, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Ven. the Archdeacon of Stafford, and the bride's father, Captain Turenne Jermyn, 2nd Sikh Infantry, only son of R. F. Jermyn, Esq., of St. Heliers, Jersey, to Annie Rose, second daughter of the Rev. O. M. Holden, vicar of Gailey-cum-Hatherton, Staffs.

MACKENZIE-STEUART—BEESTON—Jan. 14, at St. Mary's Dover, the Rev. E. C. Mackenzie-Steuart, M.A., late of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, to Alice, youngest daughter of the late Alfred Beeston, and niece of the late Capt. George Steuart, of Waverley Lodge, Blackheath, formerly of Colombo Ceylon.

SHARPE—TAYLER—Jan. 14, at Sproughton, Ipswich, Christopher Campbell Sharpe, M.A., to Ethel Lavinia, daughter of the late Skipwith H. C. Taylor, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, and of Mrs. Tayler, The Cottage, Sproughton.

DEATH.

WILSON—Jan. 15, at his residence, 71, Philbeach Gardens South Kensington, in his 85th year, Thomas Watkins Wilson, M.D., Surgeon-Major Bengal Army Retired.

CUMBALLA HILL.

DEATH.

GHANDY—At his residence, 72, Cumballa Hill, Kaikobad Dinshaw Ghandy, the son-in-law of Limji Jamsetji Batlibol, aged 48 years, deeply regretted.

LANOWLEE.

MARRIAGE.

FERNANDES—PIRES—Feb. 2, at St. Joseph's Church, Lanowlee, by the Revd. Fr. A. D'Monte, Dominic Fernandes, Esq., to Laura, second daughter of C. A. Pires, Esq.

DEATH.

BAMJEE—Feb. 7, at Lanowli, Kaikhosru, son of the late Eduljee Hormusjee Bamjee, and nephew of Mr. J. N. Tata, aged 28 years. Funeral took place at Poona at 3 p.m.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HOARE—January 28, at Dera Ismail Khan, the wife of the Revd. H. J. Hoare, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

COATES—ROSETTI—February 1, at St. Andrew's Church, Ferozepore, by the Revd. H. Naish, Chaplain, G. H. Coates, to Maria Rosetti.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1897.

THE other day we described the completeness and care with which the work of examining the passengers and crews of outgoing vessels is performed in Bombay, under the direction of Surgeon-Major MacCartie, the Health Officer of the Port, with the object of preventing the departure of any person suffering from plague. The passing of the Epidemic Diseases Bill in the Supreme Legislative Council on Thursday has enabled the Government of India to issue instructions to the Madras and Bengal Governments to adopt similar precautions. The most rigorous medical examination of passengers in Bombay will not satisfy foreign authorities, unless they have the assurance that affected persons cannot evade such inspection by embarking at some other port. The steps that have been taken to give them such assurance, as remarked by Sir John Woodburn, on Thursday, are necessary "if commercial relations with other States of the world is to be maintained," and hence passengers should be prepared to cheerfully submit to the inconvenience it occasions. Another way in which travellers from Bombay will be reminded when away from home that they come from a plague-stricken city, will be their inspection at railway junctions and centres of importance. Upon the suggestion of Surgeon-General Cleghorn, this inspection is to be of a more thorough character than was provided for in the law of the land prior to the passing of the Epidemic Diseases Bill. The inspection instead of taking place in the carriages will be conducted on the platform, all passengers being required to leave the train for the purpose. A passenger from Bombay to Calcutta, no matter what class he may be travelling by, will have to submit to such inspection at Kalyan, Bhusawal, Belaspur, Nani Tal, and Assansol, these being the most convenient points for intercepting, converging, or diverging streams of passengers. At the principal places named, the work will be under the direction of a commissioned European officer; and with this end in view the Government of India will render assistance to the local administrations in supplementing their medical staff. The strain on the service in connection with these measures, coming on the top of the Famine, will be severe, and fully justifies the appeal of the India Office for medical volunteers for service in India, as well as the decision to keep within very narrow limits the grant of leave to medical officers. For a time the service will be without its Director, as Dr. Cleghorn left by Saturday's mail steamer to represent the Government of India at the forthcoming Conference at Venice. It was hoped that if he could convince the Conference of the correctness of his theory that the plague is not infectious or contagious but is due to local conditons, further restrictions on our communications with Continental ports will not be imposed. But this is now past praying for, especially now that France has prejudged the issue, and forbidden the landing of either goods or passengers from Bombay vessels. The powers vested in the Governor-General-in-Council by the new bill have already been delegated by proclamation to the local administrations. Mr. Moriarty, the Legal Remembrancer, is now engaged in drafting the rules and regulations which the Bombay Government intend to promulgate under these new powers, and they will shortly be issued.

The non-official representative of this Presidency, the Hon. Mr. Sayani, expressed his hearty concurrence with the bill, and paid a well-deserved compliment to Lord Sandhurst and his counsellors for their "unceasing, calm, and sympathetic efforts" to eradicate the plague. Mr. Sayani went on to remark that it is the duty of Government "to take such measures as will secure the country from the possibility of an utter collapse of its commerce. . . . by the excommunication of India from the commercial union of the world." The responsibility which lies on Government in this direction is to some extent shared by men of position and influence, and it seems to us there is a way in which Mr. Sayani and his co-religionists of standing can discharge that responsibility. Owing to the prevalence of plague Bombay and Karachi are no longer ports from which pilgrims can proceed to the Holy Cities of Arabia, but under the provisions of the Act passed last year Madras has been "declared" by the Government of India as a port from whence pilgrims can proceed. Not only the local Government, but also the Madras Municipality, the Chamber of Commerce, and other public bodies are strongly opposed to the city being declared, under present circumstances, a pilgrim port, and vigorous protests have gone in to the Government of India. If there is a body of Mahomedan opinion inclined to support the cause of the pilgrims it has not at present asserted itself. So far as can be gathered from what is taking place in the Southern capital the people of Madras are as unanimous in objecting to pilgrims passing through their borders, as the Nationalists and Ulstermen of Ireland are in declaring that that country bears more than its fair share of Imperial taxation. In response to an urgent telegram from the President of the Madras Municipality, the departure of 350 pilgrims for that city was stopped the other day by Mr. Vincent, pending a reply to the appeal of the Madras Government to the Viceroy to cancel the order making the port one for the departure of pilgrims. The Governor-General-in-Council has, however, declined to do this, but suggests to Lord Wenlock that under the new Act pilgrims from Bombay should be segregated outside Madras for ten days before being permitted to enter the city for the purpose of embarkation for Jeddah.

In view of the heavy toll the bubonic fever is still taking in Bombay, its citizens cannot fail to sympathise with the feelings which have led Madras to so strongly protest against being declared a pilgrim port. The Viceroy and his advisers are confronted on the one hand by this strong current of local feeling, while on the other they are naturally deeply anxious not to do anything calculated to create an impression that any needless obstacle is being put in the way of Moslems desirous of visiting the Holy Cities. It is at this point that Mr. Sayani and men of like influence and position in the Mahomedan community can co-operate with the authorities in "securing the country from the possibility of an utter collapse of its commerce." They can point out to their less instructed brethren the advisability of deferring for one season a journey to the Prophet's shrine, not only in the interests of India's commerce, but in those of themselves and of the pilgrims who gather at Mecca from all quarters of Mahomedanism. It is already known that cases of plague have occurred at Kamaran. From thence bands of Indian pilgrims could easily take it to Jeddah, which is but a step from the Holy City, whence the lack of proper sanitation would facilitate its communication to pilgrims from all parts of the Mahomedan world. Upon such a contingency any faithful follower of the Prophet must look with dismay and horror, and those who have the ears and the confidence of the people should regard it as a pressing duty, both towards the British rule for which they express so strong an affection and towards the faith of Islam, to do their best to induce intending pilgrims to postpone their pious excursion until the pestilence has been stamped out.

LORD SALISBURY in his speech upon the Address had the courage to acknowledge that in the Crimean War the Government made the mistake of putting all their money on the "wrong horse." He admitted that the mistake was repeated in 1878, when the fleet was sent to Besika Bay to support the Turkish rule which Russian Armies were destroying in Bulgaria and Armenia. This latter admission is enough to make Lord Beaconsfield turn in his grave. But it is a question whether the Government is not now once more committing a similar mistake. Having renounced the policy of upholding the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire, Lord Salisbury has for the past year gone to the other extreme and contemplated with something more than equanimity the partition of Turkey and acquiescence in a Russian occupation of Constantinople. Russia, with her usual self-denial, decided to maintain the integrity of Turkey, and turned a deaf ear to hints that she might have Constantinople as her share in the great divide. Sir Charles Dilke finds no difficulty in showing that this new policy of acquiescing in Russian aggrandisement in Turkey and in Northern China must in a very few years make Russia so powerful and bring her Asiatic frontiers into such close contact with those of the British Empire that we shall find it impossible with our present military organisation to cope with a Power, which even now has a standing army of nearly a million of men. As the author of Greater Britain puts it, the prospect is one to give the British and Indian tax-payer sleepless nights. That is the situation with regard to Russia, where, wisely or unwisely, we are putting our money. But Russia has a partner. The Dual Alliance has to be counted with. As an experienced statesman has observed, wherever we meet Russia, there is France also; wherever we touch France, we touch Russia. Under such circumstances, it seems to be very doubtful policy to accentuate the diplomatic difference with France in regard to Egypt. This fault has unquestionably been committed when Sir Michael Hicks-Beach tells the House of Commons that the refunding to Egypt of the costs of the Soudan expedition will prolong, and not shorten, our occupation of Egypt. There can be no question as to the indiscretion of adding a new irritation to susceptibilities already sufficiently acute. Nothing can be gained by the assertion that "the main cause of prolonging the occupation of Egypt longer than was anticipated, is the refusal of France to allow Great Britain a free hand," and that as the advance in the Nile Valley is necessary, the British Government will not be worried out of its policy by an appeal to the Law Courts. This provocative language has naturally created excitement in France, and M. Hanotaux is to make a statement on the subject to-day. If it be true that the French Government is desirous of re-opening the Egyptian question in concert with Russia, the quite unnecessary challenge thrown down by the Chancellor of the Exchequer will afford a convenient pretext. It is not easy to see how the much-desired rapprochement with Russia can be promoted by such a course. The appointment of Count Muravieff in succession to Prince Lobanoff does not render the present situation more clear, and prudent statesmanship would have suggested the advisability of obtaining the means of refunding the cost of the Dongola expedition without any reference to the action of other powers. When it became known in Berlin that M. Muravieff had become Russian Foreign Minister, the funds fell. It was known that the Empress Dowager, daughter of the King of Denmark, was mainly instrumental in procuring his appointment, because he was one of the strongest supporters of the Franco-Russian understanding, and was by no means friendly to Germany, or, for that matter, to Great Britain. It would have been as well to wait developments, and to avoid using language which can be represented as an open defiance to France and Russia.

BY an ill-omened coincidence the same telegram that tells us of the excitement in France over Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's statement, brings the notification that the French Government have prohibited the landing at all French ports of any goods from plague-infected places in India. The passengers by the Caledonia have not been allowed to land at Marseilles but are transhipped for London in the Clyde. The Caledonia with the Branksome Hall and the Persia have been refused pratique. It is to be hoped that the Government of Italy will show more common sense, otherwise both Overland routes will be closed against homeward bound passengers. Seeing that an International Conference is to be held in Venice on the 16th instant to consider what measures are necessary, it is strange that the French Government should have taken precipitate action and supplemented the reasonable precautions already in force by measures savouring of panic. It is greatly to be feared that the sensational telegrams published in the London newspapers, which are vying with each other in mild exaggerations, are answerable for the impression in the Continental capitals that the plague in Bombay has reached fabulous proportions, and that the authorities have allowed things to drift. In St. Petersburg, the greatest indignation has been aroused by the belief that British ships are allowed to leave the Indian ports without undergoing any examination. As we know, the most rigorous examination is carried out in all cases without respect to race or condition. The telegrams from Bombay as they appear in the English Press, have created the greatest alarm. The *Sanitary Record* gravely writes that the mortality of 200 in the 1,000 per week was appalling, and that the statement of a certain Bombay contemporary that that mortality had been doubled, and that the deaths were 400 in the thousand, was "almost incredible." Nevertheless, the writer continued, it would seem from the other particulars given that the enormous death-roll of 400 in a thousand might not be an exaggeration. The sources from which those figures were derived are also responsible for the impression that the authorities have been standing by with folded hands, that everything has been allowed to drift helplessly, that the city was waiting with bated breath for a rescue, that Bombay is ruined, and can never hope to recover from the present visitation, that the plague having made good its footing in Bombay, cannot be driven out for years unless the city be burnt down like another Moscow.

These prophecies of woe, unutterable and endless, do not stand alone. One of the London papers which never allows occasions of the kind to pass unimproved, has told horrified London that the vultures of the Towers of Silence are so gorged with the victims of the plague that they refuse to continue their office, and the bodies of the dead are thrown into the neighbouring wells, where they lie uncovered. An evening paper issued a placard: "Ten thousand Whites Carried off by the Plague in Bombay." An able leader which demonstrated that the official statistics must be trebled, so as to get a total of 10,000 victims—"ten thousand is an easy number to remember—" was the first cause of that amazing placard. When the "ten thousand deaths" were telegraphed, a London sub-editor naturally assumed that the number represented the European victims, and they went on the poster without more ado. Another telegraphic despatch informed the Metropolis that the Bombay High Court can only sit four hours in the day, witnesses and litigants being carried off by the plague. Still another informed the British public that the mortality is so frightful that people fall down dead in the streets, and that it is difficult to find men to bury them. These lurid touches, unrelieved by a background of prosaic fact, naturally impress imaginations of people six thousand miles away from Bombay. In this city we make due allowance for exaggerations, and know that when two hundred or four hundred per thousand is spoken of as representing the rate of mortality, it is not really intended that we should believe that four hundred persons out of every thousand actually die in the course of a week. We know that the actual mortality during the past three or four months, though heavy, has been so much less than that which has accompanied outbreaks of the kind in other Oriental cities, that it has struck observers who have had personal and professional experience in such matters as surprisingly small, especially having reference to the overcrowding in the insanitary chawls and tenement houses in which 75 per cent. of the population live. The relative immunity which is noticeable even in the worst slums is attributed, and rightly, by these observers to the fact that on the whole the streets of Bombay are broad and straight; allowing free play to the purifying sea-breezes; to the abundant and superabundant supply of wholesome water; to the fact that a large portion of the city has been drained; and to the existence of a Health Department able [to carry out cleansing operations throughout the large area of a city which held nearly a million of inhabitants on a scale and with a sustained vigour of which there has been no previous example anywhere.

AMONGST the passengers who left for Europe on Saturday by the mail steamer Peninsular were the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine, Judge of the Bombay High Court; Mr. W. S. Caine, M.P.; Surgeon-General Cleghorn, who has been deputed by the Government of India to attend the Plague Conference at Venice; Mr. H. Scannell, the late Inspector-General of Police; and others. A large number of gentlemen, both Europeans and natives, were present at the Apollo Bunder to see Mr. Justice Jardine off, amongst them being Dr. Pollen, the Collector of Bombay, the Hon. Mr. Justice A. Strachey, the Hon. Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyebji, Mr. E. McG. H. Fulton, Mr. John Marshall, Secretary, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel James Arnott, Physician in charge, St. George's Hospital, Principal J. T. Hawthornthwaite, of the Elphinstone College, Mr. R. H. Vincent, C.I.E., Commissioner of Police, Mr. Guneshram Nilkanth Nadkerney, Major H. F. Mercer, Assistant Military Secretary to H. E. General Nairne, and others. About half-past 11 o'clock Mr. Justice Jardine drove to the Apollo Bunder in company of Dr. Arnott in the pavilion, and was very warmly received by those present, with whom he shook hands. After wishing good-bye to all he stepped into the police launch and proceeded on board the steamer. Dr. Pollen, Mr. Justice Strachey, Dr. Arnott, Principal Hathornthwaite, and Mr. John Marshall accompanied him in the steam launch and saw him off on board the steamer.

UNDER instructions of the Government of India, it is notified for the information of natives of India proposing to leave this country for Natal that their landing will probably arouse strong popular feeling, and that difficulty may be experienced in protecting them from violence.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE PESTILENCE.

RIGOROUS QUARANTINE MEASURES IN FRANCE.

PARIS, FEB. 6.

The French Government have issued an order prohibiting the landing at all French ports of any goods from plague-infected places in India.

Passengers are now subjected to special quarantine measures.

The steamers Caledonia, Branksome Hall, and Persia have been refused pratique at Marseilles.

THE CALEDONIA PASSENGERS NOT ALLOWED TO LAND.

LONDON, FEB. 6.

The Peninsular and Oriental steamer Caledonia has arrived at Marseilles from Bombay, but is forbidden by the French authorities to land her overland passengers.

THE PLAGUE CONFERENCE.

The meeting of the Plague Conference at Venice has been deferred until the 16th instant.

SERIOUS STATE OF THINGS IN CRETE.

MORE MASSACRES.

GREECE SENDING WARSHIPS.

Latest advices from Crete state that the fighting at Canea is most serious. The soldiers on the ramparts have fired on the Christians, and three-fourth of the Christian quarter has been burned down.

The Christians who were escaping to the foreign war vessels were attacked by the Mussalmans, and three hundred of them fell victims to the onslaught.

The excitement in Greece is great, and the Greek Government have declared they abandon further abstention and have ordered four Greek warships to Canea.

FEB. 7.

Order has been restored at Canea.

Later information gives the number of Christian fugitives killed as thirty.

The Sailors and Marines of the British, French, and Italian men-of-war now patrol the streets of Canea.

TOTAL LOSS OF THE CITY OF AGRA.

LONDON, FEB. 5.

The steamer Onega, in passing Peniche, signalled that the City of Agra, bound to Calcutta, had been totally lost, and that the captain of the lost steamer was on board the Onega. No further details were signalled.

FEB. 7.

Thirty-two of the crew of the City of Agra were saved out of a total of seventy three.

The two passengers Mr. Dunn and Mr. Jamrach were also saved.

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

THE COST OF THE SOUDAN EXPEDITION.

LONDON, FEB. 6.

In the House of Commons last night Sir Michael Hicks-Beach moved a vote of £798,802 for the purpose of refunding to Egypt the cost of the Soudan expedition and building the Railway from Wady Halfa to Abu Hamed.

Sir Michael stated that when the powers of the Mixed Court come to be considered next year the question will arise whether the Court was to be allowed to usurp the the authority entrusted by the Powers to the Caisse de la Dette.

Egypt, he added, pays interest at the rate of 2¾ per cent. upon the loan, and will repay the capital by convenient instalments.

The necessity of making the advance was, he said, likely to prolong and not to shorten our occupation of Egypt. The main cause of prolonging our occupation much longer than was anticipated is the refusal of France to allow Great Britain a free hand.

Great Britain regards the advance in the Nile Valley as necessary and will not be worried out of its policy by hindrances, such as the refusal of the money for the expedition.

Sir Michael said it was proposed in the coming season to advance to Abu Hamed and afterwards probably beyond. But it was necessary first to consolidate the Khedive's rule in the territory already won, and secondly to acquire important strategic positions which would be valuable in the future.

Mr. John Morley strongly criticised Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's statement, which, he said, was a direct and imprudent challenge to France and Russia.

Sir W. V. Harcourt spoke in the same strain.

The Hon. G. Curzon denied that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's statement was either provocative or irritating to France.

On a division the vote was carried by 169 against 57 votes.

EGYPT'S REPLY TO FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

CAIRO, FEB. 6.

The Egyptian Government have replied to France and Russia that they are legally entitled to accept a loan from the British for the cost of the Soudan expedition, and that their international obligations are no wise infringed thereby.

EXCITEMENT IN FRANCE OVER SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH'S STATEMENT.

PARIS, FEB. 6.

The French Press is greatly excited over the statement made in the Commons by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach respecting Egypt, and regard it as an open defiance of France and Russia.

STATEMENT BY M. HANOTAUX.

M. Hanotaux, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has promised to make a statement, on Monday, on the subject.

THE EXCLUSION OF INDIANS FROM NATAL.

LONDON, FEB. 6.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain, replying to Sir W. Wedderburn, said that he doubts not that the Natal Government will take all possible precautions to prevent a violation of the law, if any other ships arrive there from India.

THE MAIL.

MARSEILLES, FEB. 6.

The P. and O. C.'s s. s. Caledonia arrived here from Bombay on Friday morning. The ship was not allowed to enter the port, but kept at Frioul Island. The passengers will be forwarded to London per ss. Clyde.

SERIOUS SHIPPING DISASTER.

TOTAL LOSS OF THE STEAMER ASSAMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 7.

A serious shipping disaster occurred here, last night, resulting in a total loss of the steamer Assama, belonging to the Wood Line. The Assama arrived here from Calcutta about twelve days ago, and was loaded with a full cargo of rice, (over five thousand tons). She was to have left at 4 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, but did not get away till a few hours later. In going through the Monkey Point Channel in the Rangoon river she refused to answer her helm, and ran on the bank, known as the Syriam Flats. The tide was at ebb, and soon left her in a dangerous position.

This morning her back broke, and she is a total loss.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 5.

Home Department.—The services of Mr. G. S. Curtis, I.C.S., have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Finance Department.

The services of Colonel G. T. Temple have been replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Mr. W. R. Lawrence, C.I.E., has been permitted to resign the Civil Service. Mr. A. M. Markham has been permitted to resign the Civil service.

The services of Surgeon-Mojor Lyons have been placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

The services of Surgeon-Captain Ogilvie and Surgeon-Lieutenant Thomson have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces for employment on Famine duty.

Brigadier-General Lieutenant-Colonel Franklin has been appointed to officiate as Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, in addition to his own duties with the rank of Surgeon-Colonel.

Revenueand AgricultureDepartment.—Two years' furlough has been granted to Mr. G. C. Rogers, Instructor of the Forest School at Dehra Dun.

Foreign Department.—The services of Colonel A. W. Roberts, have been replaced at the disposal of the Military Department. Mr. E. Hewettson, D.S.P., has been appointed Superintendent of Railway Police at Mysore.

Military Departmen.—Brevet Major Younghusband is appointed D.A.A.G., District Staff, vice Hickman. Surgeon-Colonel Price is brought on the Administrative Staff of the Army. Colonel R. Wace, R.A., is appointed Director-General of Ordnance in India, with the temporary rank of Major-Genesal, vice Walker vacated.

The admissions to the Staff Corps are :—Lieutenant Coningham, Second Lieutenants Fitzgerald, Stamforth and Browne.

Captain Dallas, R.E., Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, is granted furlough for one year.

Promotions to the Staff Corps.—Lieutenants to be Captains—Johnston, Andrew Beville, Elliott, James, Jacob, Anwye, Passingham, Sartorious, Ducat, Wall, Purvis, Domenichetti, Tytler, Jollie, Mullaly, Humfrey, Anarker, Campbell, Baldwin, Walling, Carey, Drever, Halliday, Arnold, Strachey, Husons, Weddicombe, Campbell, Lowry, Carnegy, Campbell, Kington, Errington, Southey, Stevens, Wallace, Dunlop, Bateman, Champain, Wodehouse, Chesney, Karppey, Magrath, Berger, and Hurly.

Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants :—Duhan, Watson, Henderson, Stewart, Young, Cox, Logan, Bateman, Champain, Walker and Carey.

Captain Gwyn, Deputy Director-General of Indian Marine, is granted leave out of India for eight months.

PANIC TELEGRAMS AND THEIR RESULTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A telegram has been received to the effect that France has stopped *all* imports from Bombay, and what wonder with such sensational and incorret telegrams as the following which appear in my daily "Standards," received by yesterday's mail. These telegrams are copied in the Continental Press, and do infinite harm. They are responsible for the ports of the Continent being closed against Bombay. The assertions and the statistics are flagrantly and criminally reckless. Even assuming the population at present to be 500,000, the heaviest death-rate, say 1,800 by the week, would only work out 187 per thousand. I enclose my card, and am yours, &c.,

Bombay, Sunday. X.

THE PLAGUE AT BOMBAY.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BOMBAY, Jan. 15.

The *Times of India*, reviewing the weekly health statistics of the city, states that the mortality has quadrupled even without making allowance for the large numbers of people who have fled. The journal estimates that the daily average of plague deaths is one hundred and seventy, and that this rate is not diminishing, but rather increasing. The death-rate for the past week is given at four hundred and two per thousand. Among Europeans there were eleven deaths, three being from the plague.

The Government of India is alarmed for the safety of the country, as the Bombay people are carrying the disease far and wide. At Karachi there have been three hundred and twenty cases, and two hundred and ninety-three deaths; and at Bandra one hundred and eighty cases, and one hundred and twenty-nine deaths. The military authorities appear to entertain fears for the safety of the European regiments quartered at Colaba, and propose to camp a detachment on the opposite side of Bombay Harbour as an experiment.

CAIRO, Jan. 15.

With a view to prevent the plague from spreading to Egypt, the Egyptian Government has decided that if the plague appears in the Hedjaz during the Mecca pilgrimages, no Egyptian pilgrim will be allowed to return to Egypt until the plague is extinct in that province. Furthermore, no pilgrim will be allowed to start from this country unless he can prove that he possesses sufficient means of existence for a six months' stay in the Hedjaz.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BOMBAY, Jan 18.

The Official Plague Return issued this morning shows that up to yesterday there have been three thousand six hundred and thirty-six cases and two thousand five hundred and ninety-two deaths since the outbreak of the epidemic. The situation has become worse, and the exodus continues.

The *Times of India*, in an article published to-day, declares that the claim of Bombay City to the care of the Government is more urgent than that of the famine districts as, in the case of the latter a good monsoon would re-establish normal condition, even in the most affected regions. "In Bombay," adds the journal "the case is different. We are facing the possibility that a large part of the city's prosperity, which has passed away, will not return in our time. The appearance of the plague was prepared for and heralded by persistent sanitary deterioration for ten years past. The permanency of the epidemic will restrict the trade, reduce the population, and curtail the wealth of Bombay. No measures to restore satisfactory sanitary conditions would be too costly.

LATER.

A later official return gives the total number of cases as three thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine, with two thousand seven hundred and eight deaths up to this morning. Business here is at a complete standstill.

AHMEDABAD-PRANTEJ RAILWAY.

THE Executive Engineer reports further satisfactory progress made in the construction of this line. All the earthwork throughout is completed, and needs only the permanent way to be laid. It is understood that the rails for the first 13 miles between Ahmedabad and Prantej will be laid by the 20th instant, and the necessary Government inspection will take place as soon as possible. Most of the bridges are completed, and the remainder will be finished shortly. All the stations, offices, and staff quarters, etc., are completed.

MR. UDNY, who has been selected as British Commissioner for demarcation of the Mohmand frontier, was due to arrive in Calcutta on Saturday. No date, however, has yet been fixed for the assembly of the Commission in the Khyber.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 22.

THE RETURN TO WESTMINSTER.

NOTHING could have been tamer than the opening of the third session of the fourteenth Parliament of Queen Victoria on Tuesday. I need not recapitulate here the points of the Queen's Speech, for all that is essential has been telegraphed to you in due course. You will probably have thought that the number of measures promised is small. That has been a matter of common remark here. Profiting by the bitter experience of last year her Majety's advisers have decided not to dangle before the eyes of their supporters a long list of ambitious schemes of legislation which there is no chance of passing within the ordinary limits of a session and with the present rage for speaking. The only important legislative proposals mentioned are Bills relating to the eternal Education Question; Employers Liability, the Military defences of the Empire, and the establishment of a Board of Agriculture for Ireland. But there is an important and novel saving clause. Further Bills, we are told, will be brought forward if the time at the disposal of Parliament "suffices for the purpose." We are promised a lively discussion on the Military Works Bill when it comes up for consideration as some of the Service members are up in arms at the proposal of the War Office to establish forts on the Southern Downs. In the House of Peers Lord Kimberley, who on the previous day was unanimously elected Liberal leader in the Upper Chamber, appeared in the place of Lord Rosebery, who had fled to the South of France so as to avoid the painful duty of attending the opening ceremony. His absence enabled both Lord Kimberley and the Foreign Minister to speak in more eulogistic terms of the absent ex-leader than they probably would have thought it in good taste to use if he had been present. Lord Salisbury said that Lord Rosebery had been happy in the opportunity of his retirement, because he was enabled to mark upon an interesting period of his country's history not only the proof of his own power of work, but the high standard by which he judged the duty of public men in foreign affairs. Both Lord Kimberley and Lord Salisbury in their speeches referred at some length to the Turkish question, but their remarks have been to a considerable extent thrown into the shade by the appearance of the Parliamentary papers to which I shall refer. The debate in the Lords was unusually brief even for an assembly which does not waste words. The whole business was got through in two hours, and the House has since adjourned for a week. In the Commons Sir William Harcourt signalized his triumph over Lord Rosebery by speaking at tremendous length, while Mr. Balfour made perhaps one of the shortest speeches ever delivered by a leader of the House of Commons on such an occasion. The only really interesting feature in a dreary and discursive discussion was Mr. Balfour's intimation that the Government have decided to refer the vexed question of the Financial relations of Ireland with Great Britain to another committee or commission. This decision will materially shorten the debate on the Queen's Speech, but although the amnesty question has been disposed of already, there are still a number of other amendments including one relating to Indian affairs to be disposed of, and there is no chance of the House of Commons adjourning for a week because it has no work to do.

THE POWERS AND THE PORTE.

Two important Parliamentary papers were issued yesterday. One relates to the Constantinople Massacres of August last, and the other, the more important, deals with the recent action of the Powers regarding the introduction of reforms in the administration of the Ottoman Empire. It is impossible within the space at my command to attempt anything like a complete summary of these interesting documents. I can only indicate their contents and note the favourable reception the correspondence has met with in this country, even from some of those who have been specially inclined to censure Lord Salisbury's policy or what was supposed to be his policy. The "Daily News" for example handsomely admits that Lord Salisbury in his later treatment of the Turkish Question has achieved a diplomatic success of the first order, adding "The British nation, without distinction of party—and, after Lord Salisbury's recent recantation, we may add without difference of policy—has eagerly desired to see the Concert of Europe tackle the Turkish Question in a strenuous spirit, and has hoped to find that the British Government has played no laggard's part towards that end. The dispatches show that in both these particulars the general desire has been fulfilled." Whether the diplomatic processes now in course of development will eventuate in any real and satisfactory settlement is of course another question about which a good deal may be said, but, as the "Daily News" points out, Lord Salisbury has been the means of restoring the Concert of Europe, and he will probably—though the "Daily News" does not say this—see his reward in the results of the bye-elections now pending. The "Times" with pardonable pride dwells on the part taken by Lord Salisbury in bringing the Powers together. Nothing but a perusal of the despatches will suffice to show how entirely the policy now adopted is the policy of Lord Salisbury, and how Exceptional were the difficulties it has overcome. The fact is patent and beyond challenge, and it would be affectation, the leading journal considers, "to deny that as Englishmen we feel a legitimate satisfaction that it is so." It appears that shortly after Prince Lobanoff died Lord Salisbury instructed our Ambassador in Vienna to ask Count Goluchowski whether he would direct the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at Constantinople to consult with his colleagues as to a scheme of reforms, and he proposes, "as a preliminary condition," of the suggested exchange of views, an undertaking that, if the Powers agreed on such reforms, which the Sultan then rejected, "measures should be taken by the Six Powers to enforce their acceptance," and that if any Power chose to hold back, it should at least not oppose such action by the rest. About three months ago these proposals in a more elaborate form were submitted by the British Foreign minister to all the Powers. Austria-Hungary and Italy hastened to give their assent, and Germany with the same promptitude, though with not quite so much cordiality, sent the same answer. Austria's approval was only subject to the sensible qualification that the agreement as to the eventual employment of force must be reached prior to any fresh proposals of reform, and to this eminently sensible and statesmanlike position she has steadfastly adhered. France was friendly, but waited for Russia before deciding in favour of coercive measures. How were matters proceeding in St. Petersburg? After Lord Salisbury's despatch had been digested in the Russian capital the acting Foreign Minister, M. Shiskin, intimated to our representative that coercion would be "extremely repugnant" to the Czar. This declaration in even more emphatic words was repeated a fortnight later; but within a few days, namely, on Nov. 25, Mr. Shiskin announced the much-desired adhesion of his Imperial master to Lord Salisbury's plans. M. Shiskin was authorized by the Czar to say that "the Russian Government agreed to the proposals," and that "they would not object to advise as to coercive measures if the Sultan should prove recalcitrant and refuse to accept the reforms unanimously recommended by the Ambassadors." That settled the question so far as France is concerned, and M. Hanotaux was able to inform Lord Salisbury that the French Government would not refuse to exercise the methods of coercion to be employed if all the Powers agreed that such measures ",were absolutely indispensable."

THE MANSION HOUSE FUND.

The Mansion House Fund is making satisfactory progress, and although the provinces have not yet responded as liberally as the metropolis, the largest individual subscription is contributed by one who although he has business relations with London, can hardly be described as a Londoner. I refer to Sir John Muir, who has given the splendid donation of £5,000. As on the occasion of the 1877 Famine the biggest contribution was £2,000, I hope Sir John Muir's munificence may be regarded as a good omen for the Mansion House Fund. The meeting in the city on Saturday passed off very successfully, the only mistake being in not inviting the clergy to take part in the proceedings. The Lord Mayor's firmness in squashing Mr. Hyndman and his inappropriate amendment meets with general approval.

THE OPIUM QUESTION AGAIN.

This does not seem a very appropriate time for raising the Opium question, but the Parliamentary advocates of abolition are, to use what has almost become a classical expression, on the prowl, and the redoubtable Mr. Henry J. Wilson has already begun to exhibit his insatiable thirst for information. In a few days he will move for a return showing (1) The acreage under poppy in India during the last ten years; (2) the amount of the advances to the cultivators for crude opium; (3) the quantity of opium produced in the factories, distinguishing between the Behar and Benares agencies; (4) the quantity exported to China and other countries; (5) the quantity of Malwa and other opium purchased by the Indian Government; and (6) the quantity which in any other way came under the cognizance of the Indian Government.

"A MONSTER CRIME."

A long telegram published in this morning's *Times* summarizes an article appearing in the columns of "the *Pioneer* of Calcutta"—as the leading journal describes your Allahabad contemporary—on the subject of the terrible increase of a certain disease amongst the troops in India. The statement that the number per thousand actually incapacitated from duty has risen to the startling figure of 522, though previously known to a few persons in Whitehall, comes as a surprise to the general public, and has made a great impression, almost amounting to a sensation. The so-called Purity party have just been trying to put pressure upon the Government through prominent Lancashire friends of Mr. Balfour, but however necessary it is, as Mr. Maclean would say, for a Government constituted as the present Ministry is, to be all things to all men, there are signs that they will have to face a great deal of opposition if they determine to resist the appeal now made to them from India. Some of the evening papers, especially those which represent the more militant forces on the Conservative side, are very emphatic in insisting that a remedy must be speedily found for this huge evil. The "St. James's Gazette" admits the subject is an unsavoury one, but like the up-to-date young lady in this week's "Punch," who does not see why the details of a "cause celebre" should not be discussed with her, we all read our morning paper, and the historian will not have to record that squeamishness was the greatest characteristic of the closing years of the nineteenth century. But if we were ever so fastidious the situation would have to be met. The "St. James's Gazette" puts the blame on the right shoulders. "The crime of bringing about this state of things,' it observes, "lies at the door of the House of Commons, which did not mind discussing a nasty subject in the name of morality and at the bidding of a few hystorical hypocrites. The House of Commons will have to discuss it again in the name of common-sense and undo its own miserable handiwork." The "Globe" describes the statistics as appalling, and does not hesitate to say that the man or woman who can plead that these things are to be accepted without a struggle as a punishment for a youth's weakness of will when we have the power to prevent them "is unfit for the company of humane or intelligent persons." The *Globe* urges the House of Commons not to remain participators in this monster crime at the bidding of a few faddists who will pardon the infraction of every commandment in the Decalogue except one. Mr. Balfour has just informed the chairman of the Manchester branch of the well-meaning but not always judicious National Association for Preventing the State Regulation of Vice that the Departmental Committee recently appointed is simply collecting information. "All questions connected with the action, if any, to be undertaken, when the information has been received would seem at present to be premature." Oh! very premature; and was it really necessary to resort to the slow process of a Departmental Committee when an intelligent Civil Service clerk at the War Office or the India Office could have collected all the available information in a week?

MR. J. M. MACLEAN, M.P., AND THE GOVERNMENT.

The "Pall Mall Gazette," which has once before lectured the hon. member for Cardiff for his attacks on Mr. Chamberlain, now rather needlessly and unkindly sneers at Mr. Maclean as a "nominal supporter of the Government." Mr. Maclean, as you in Bombay do not require to be told, is not the sort of man to be put down by criticism like that; if anything, such taunts will only make him more determined to follow his own inclination. At the very commencement of the session he gave more than one proof of his independence as a private member of the Conservative party. On the day after the opening of Parliament he blocked Mr. Chamberlain's motion for the reappointment of the South African Committee, and the effect of this is apparently to defer the consideration of the matter until the debate or rather debates on the Queen's Speech are finished. He has since tabled an amendment which he intends to propose when Mr. Chamberlain again submits his motion. In view of the peaceful settlement of affairs in the Chartered Company's territories, the punishment of all persons connected with the raid into the Transvaal, and the inexpediency, in the interest of all South Africa, of re-opening questions which have now been disposed of, he will ask the House to affirm that it is unnecessary to reappoint the Select Committee of 1896. The "Times" is more civil to Mr. Maclean than the Conservative journal I have refered to above, but while it would prefer to let sleeping dogs lie, thinks that the discussion he has challenged seems likely to produce the mischief it understands him to deprecate. That this will prove to be the feeling of the bulk of the Ministerialists I have no doubt, but in the meantime Mr. Maclean has received powerful support from an unexpected quarter. Sir John Lubbock, who has almost as much weight in Parliamentary as in city circles, encouraged by Mr. Maclean's action, has prepared another amendment to the effect that as the origin and circumstances of the incursion into the South African Republic by an armed force have been inquired into and fully reported on by the Committee of the Cape Parliament, and those responsible have been punished, it is undesirable in the interests of peace and harmony between the two great races inhabiting South Africa, to re-open the question.

MORE INCONVENIENT QUESTIONS.

It will be remembered how cross Mr. Chamberlain was last session with Mr. Maclean for putting inconvenient questions about Messrs. Sampson and Davies, the two Johannesburg reformers, who are still in durance vile because their pride or obstinacy will not allow them to approach the Boer Government. Mr. Maclean has taken the first opportunity to repeat his question; and although Mr. Chamberlain still refuses to make an appeal on behalf of the two prisoners, he hints that the time has come when President Kruger might give another illustration of his "magnanimity" by releasing these gentlemen. Almost more inconvenient was Mr. Maclean's question to Mr. Balfour as to the desirabilility of Parliament making a grant of public money in aid of the Famine expenditure of the Indian Government—a suggestion that the "Spectator" is pressing with so much pertinacity, but which Mr. Balfour says is premature—the right hon. gentleman seems to be fond of using that word—and unprecedented. As to the latter objection it will hardly be considered by Mr. Maclean and his friends as insuperable. A good many things are done by Parliament that are unprecedented.

INDIAN AMENDMENT TO THE ADDRESS.

As usual, Sir William Wedderburn has given notice of an Amendment to the Address the fate of which will be decided before this letter reaches Bombay. The terms of the Amendment are as follow :—"And we humbly pray that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to direct that a full and independent inquiry shall forthwith be made into the condition of the masses of the Indian people, with a view to ascertain the causes by reason of which they are helpless to resist even the first attacks of famine and pestilence." Mr. Bhownuggree will probably be back in time to take part in the discussion, if there is one, and Sir William will hardly be so self-denying as to let Mr. Hyndman have the Indian Question, as it is beginning to be called, all to himself. By the way, I am told that Mr. Hyndman declares that Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji is the only man besides Mr. Hyndman who really understands the subject! Mr. Hyndman was always remarkable for being a modest man.

SIDE LIGHTS ON MODERN SOCIETY—ARISTOCRATIC AND BOURGEOISE.

The newspapers just now must be pleasant reading to cynical misogamists. Abroad there are the Carew case at Yokohama and the de Chimay Scandal. At home the Divorce Court has been engaged in some cases of a more than usually painful and discreditable character. I do not of course refer to the suit now pending between the Countess Cowley and her husband with a Society lady as intervener; that case is still *sub judice*, and comment would be unbecoming at the present stage. I allude to the other matrimonial suits that have been before the courts this week. In one of them the respondent was a doctor practising in Bristol. The case was to have been heard on Monday. On Sunday, the wretched man killed himself after writing a letter denying that he had been unfaithful to his wife. In another case—also from Bristol—it appeared that the wife had for six years been carrying on an intrigue with a prominent citizen, also a married man, while all the time she had professed the utmost affection for her husband, a well-to-do corn merchant. A singular feature of the case was the reading of some letters received by the respondent when she was away from home from married ladies, friends, and confidants of hers in Bristol. One of these persons wrote to her at Brighton :—"How I should like to be with you. Shouldn't we mash the swells? We could do it splendidly together, but here I am alone and proper," and so on. Well might the judge say that he hoped for the sake of society such conduct was not very common. There were other circumstances disclosed that induced his lordship to say that it was one of the most shocking cases it had ever been his misfortune to try. The suit against Princess de Chimay for eloping with the leader of a gipsy band of musicians has been heard at Charleroi, but the decision is not yet announced. Newspaper reporters went all the way from Paris and Berlin, but those "professors of indiscretion," as one of the counsel described them, were balked, as the court sat "in camera." The erring Princess has indited a curious letter to her countrywomen in the United States, for she was, as all the world knows, an American heiress. In seeking to justify her action she says :—"I wanted to be free to escape the fetid atmosphere in which modern society lives. Could I have been a man I would have become a second Count Tolstoi in certain respects." In certain respects is good. She goes on :—"What I want to impress on my countrywomen, especially all those of them who, like me, are spoilt children of fortune, to always be true to themselves and to others"——does others include husbands?——"never to give up the highest ideals of life for the sake of social position." She adds :—"There are I think only a few American-bred women who could feel themselves really happy in the high European, especially Continental, society. There are exceptions, but few, very few. I know that even the best counsels have but a very slight effect, yet I wish that you, my sisters at home, would take my fate as a lesson." Those who cannot approve the Princess's conduct will not be able to find much fault with the sentiments she expounds to her "sisters at home."

THE LOSS OF THE WARREN HASTINGS.

The wreck of the Indian Government troopship Warren Hastings would at any moment be deplored but is doubly regretted as occurring at a period when the authorities of our Eastern Empire are almost overwhelmed with other misfortunes. The public up to the time of writing are without any particulars as to how this fine vessel was lost, and up to yesterday afternoon, at all events, the India Office was equally ignorant. The commander of the ill-fated trooper cabled the fact of the disaster, but omitted to mention how it occurred. That all lives should have been saved is a matter of congratulation, and curiosity is expressed as to whether the baggage of the troops on board was saved. One of the Service members, Colonel Lockwood, is to ask a question on the subject in the House on Monday. All who are acquainted with nautical matters know how admirably the fleet of the Indian Marine is officered, and there is a general disposition here to believe that when the facts reach us it will appear that the Warren Hastings was not wrecked owing to the shortcomings of her commander or any of his staff.

OFFICERS OF THE GENERAL LIST.

Sir Henry Seymour King has, I am informed, been lucky enough in the ballot to secure a place on February, 16 to call attention to the grievances of the officers of the General List in regard to their pensions. He proposes to move for the appointment of a Select Committee. The officers concerned may be assured that if Sir Seymour King fails it will not be for want of any exertions on his part, for, as his successful advocacy of the claims of the members of what used to be called the Uncovenanted Service shows, if he takes up a question he goes through with it unflinchingly to the end.

OBITUARY.

The week's death-roll includes three former members of the House of Commons—Sir Thomas Grove, Bart., who had for many years been a pillar of strength to the Liberal party in Wiltshire; Mr. Henry Charles Fulford, a wealthy brewer of Birmingham, who captured Lichfield from the Conservatives at the General election but was unseated; and Mr. William Tipping, who as a Conservative formerly shared the representation of Stockport with the late Mr. Louis Jennings. Scotsmen will be sorry to hear of the death of a local worthy, Mr. Peter Reid, who had done so much for Forfar, his native town. Mr. George Gordon Nicol, who was formerly chairman of the old Chartered Mercantile Bank of India and prominently associated with the late Sir John Pender's electical enterprises, has also passed away. Other notable persons who have died since the last mail left are the nonagenarian Rector of Midhurst (the Rev. Thomas Hooper), said to have been the oldest clergyman in England; Dr. Edward Ballard, F.R.S.; Lieutenant-Colonel Montagu Taylor, of the Rifle Brigade; Rear-Admiral Arthur Edward Dupuis, who commanded H.M.S. Carysfort at Suakin during the campaign of 1884-85; Madame Carnot, mother of the late President of the French Republic; and M. Alfred Quantin Mary, who rescued the Orleans princess, the Comte de Paris, and the Duc de Chartres during the Revolution of 1848. As I am closing this letter I regret to hear of the death of Sir Isaac Pitman, of shorthand fame.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 22ND JANUARY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Shannon, Captain E. Crewe, with the English mails of the 22nd instant, arrived in Bombay, at 8 o'clock, on Saturday morning. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Badham, Rev and Mrs C H
Dobson, Miss A M K
Duncan, Mr J B
Ebden, Mrs and child
Ellicombe, Capt and Mrs
Fleet, R N Capt and Mrs H C
Gray, Mr Henry
Lane, Miss
Langrish, Miss and infant
Pulley, Lieut Col C
Wintle, Miss

FROM BRINDISI.

Barnes, Surg-Maj and Mrs
Bedford, Rev and Mrs A W
Bishop, Mr E M
Masters, Mr J
Mounsey, Mr and Mrs
Relton, Mrs

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Dias, Lieut A A
Gathards, Lieut J G

FROM ADEN.

Blanco, Sergt Joao da Cruz
Ferreira, Lieut J M
Machado, Sergt J S
Nawah, Mr Soofee & 2 ladies
Oliveira, Lt J da Matra

THE BUBONIC FEVER.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending, 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results :—

		Attacks.	Deaths.
A	Upper Colaba	2	8
	Middle and Lower Colaba	0	0
	Fort, Southern	0	[illegible]
	Fort, Northern	7	2
	Esplanade	1	0
B	Mandvi	0	0
	Chukla	3	1
	Umarkhadi	2	1
	Dongri	1	1
C	Market	0	0
	Dhobi Talao	3	5
	Fanaswadi	0	0
	Bhuleshwar	2	0
	Khara Talao	0	0
	Khumbarwada	7	3
D	Khetwadi	4	4
	Girgaum	1	4
	Chaupati	2	1
	Walkeshwar	8	1
	Mahalakshmi	3	1
E	Mazgaon	12	9
	Tadwadi	0	3
	[illegible]pada	0	3
	Second Nag[illegible]	5	9
	Kamathipura	12	9
	Tardeo		
	Byculla	5	13
	First Nagpada	4	4
F	Parel	3	6
	Sewri	0	0
	Sion	8	4
G	Mahim	4	7
	Worli	3	7
	Water Division	0	0
	Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0
	Parsee Hospital	0	3
	Jain Hospital	0	0
	Arthur Road Hospital	0	10
	House of Correction	0	2
	Servants Hospital	0	1
	J. J. Hospital	0	1
	Prot Trust Hospital	0	2
	Total	103	114

The total mortality during the period was 270.

THE TOTAL MORTALITY.

The following statement showing the total deaths between 6 a.m. of Saturday, the 6th February, to 6 a.m. 7th February has been sent us for publication :—

		Total.
A	Colaba	3
	Fort, Southern	2
	Fort, Northern	2
	Esplanade	1
B	Mandvi	4
	Chukla	12
	Umarkhadi	8
	Dongri	5
C	Dhobi Talao	8
	Market	13
	Bhuleshwar	7
	Khara Talao	15
D	Girgaum	1
	Malabar Hill	6
	Cumballa Hill	17
	Khetwadi	18
E	Mazagon	15
	Tadwadi	5
	Kamatipura	23
	New Nagpada	17
	Byculla	37
F	Parel	12
	Matoonga	9
G	Mahim	10
	Worli	19
	Total	269

THE ARTHUR ROAD HOSPITAL.

The correspondent of a contemporary who on Saturday urged that two trained nurses should be engaged for this hospital was rather late in the day in making the suggestion. On Thursday last tents were being put up in the hospital compound, for two Sisters have volunteered their services and will take up their duties immediately. During the existence of the present outbreak the staff of the hospital has been more than doubled. It now consists of 1 medical officer (Dr. Chowksey), 4 hospital assistants, 1 clerk, 2 nurses, 2 cooks, 1 ayah, 7 ward boys, and 5 sweepers. The sanctioned staff of ward boys is 9, but 2 of the boys ran away, and it has been found impossible to get boys to replace them for reasons which are sufficiently obvious. The chief need of the institution is that Dr. Chowksey should be a whole-time officer, and should no longer have to divide his attention between the hospital, the Leper Asylum, and the Fire Brigade. It may be mentioned that the hospital is under the control of the Municipal Commissioner, and not of the Health Officer, excepting that he advises the Commissioner as to the steps that should be taken. It is stated that one of the hospital assistants followed the exmple of the two ward boys and made off on Saturday. It is not unlikely that Dr. Chowksey will shortly receive assistance from a medical man of standing whose services are negotiated for by the authorities.

FIRING HUTS AT CHOWPATTY.

It was a happy thought that suggested itself to Dr. Weir, the Health Officer, to apply to Dr. Pollen, the Collector of Bombay, for permission to burn down a plague, stricken conglomeration of huts in Tarwady, at the foot of Malabar Hill. The condemned-property, which belonged to Government, consisted of eleven huts and two large buffalo sheds built to accommodate over sixty of these animals. These werefound to be in so foul and insanitary a condition, that when the plague appeared among the people, carrying several of them off, it was felt that no other course was open than that of taking the extreme measure adopted on Saturday morning and ridding the city of the disease centre at the foot of Malabar Hill. Dr. Pollen, as representing the owners of the condemned property, took great pains to assist the Municipality in the matter, and gave his consent to the measure as soon as the need for it was pointed out. Due notice of the intended destruction was given to the people residing in the huts a day or two previously. Early on Saturday morning, Dr. Weir and Mr. Leask started preparations for the bonfire. There were also present Dr. Pollen, Collector of Bombay, Colonel Brown, Commanding the (Bombay Volunteer Rifles), Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Dustur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent McDermott, Mr. Nicholls, Chief of the Fire Brigade, with a manual fire engine and five Native assistant firemen, and Health Inspector Desmier. The men stuffed bundles of hay into the walls and crevices of the huts, besides a number of *jowlees* over which a quantity of kerosine oil was poured. Lighted matches were then applied, and the fire rapidly found a home in the rotten stuff of which the flimsy structures were made. Mr. Nicholls, chief of the Fire Brigade, directed the operations. In a few minutes the fire had the entire range of huts in its grasp, and volumes of black smoke and a fierce flame about 300 feet in length towered several feet into the air. The sight attracted a large number of on-lookers, the natives occupying the roadway, while several Europeans stood surveying the scene on the side of the hill. A little before the premises were fired orders were given to clear the inside of the huts, and those who had not moved their goods within the time allowed by the Collector, were now given a chance of doing so. A lot of rubbish, consisting of old bedding, rags, old iron pots, earthen chatties, kerosine oil tins, &c., were cleared away and located to the north of the grounds. Any property claimed was disinfected, and made over to the owners. The site on which these huts were situated is admirably adapted for building purposes, and there would be in happier times a good demand for the land. With this object in view Government has already prepared plans and estimates for building. The evicted tennants, many of whom showed the utmost reluctance to leave the consumed huts, will, it is understood, be provided with another site for their future habitation. The number dispossessed is much smaller than would have been the case two months ago, many of the people living in the huts having lately left Bombay.

MORE DEATHS IN THE BYCULLA PRISON.

An inquiry was held, on Saturday, at the Byculla Prison, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of Keshew Oomashunker, a convict, aged twenty-four, who had been undergoing two years' rigorous imprisonment awarded to him by Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, for house-breaking by night and theft on the 16th August, 1895. The deceased convict was inoculated by Professor Haffkine at his own wish on the 30th January. Two days afterwards he was found suffering from fever with swelling on the left groin, and he was transferred to the jail isolation shed, where two days subsequently the swelling increased in size, and he grew worse and died. The hospital assistant was of opinion that the death was due to bubonic fever, and the jury returned a verdict accordingly.—Another inquest was held on the same day respecting the death of Vishram Jairam, convict, aged about fifty years, who was admitted into the jail on the 2nd November last under sentence of one year's rigorous imprisonment awarded to him by Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, for personating a public servant, viz., a Municipal sepoy. He was admitted into the isolation shed on the 30th January last, suffering from fever, his temperature being 103°. Symptoms of the bubonic fever soon developed, and he died on Friday evening. Mr. Arthur King, the hospital assistant, was of opinion that the death was due to bubonic fever, and a verdict was recorded accordingly.

One more policeman, doing duty in the Water Division, and a police ramosee died of bubonic fever on Friday evening. One policeman was attacked with the malady on the same day, while another was down yesterday.

COMPULSORY CREMATION AT DAMAUN.

Our Damaun correspondent writes :—A crowded meeting representing all the communities of Damaun was held on the evening of Monday last, in the spacious compound of Shet Sorabji Manokji Damaunwalla, to consider what steps should be taken in reference to a notification appearing in the 'Boletim Official' of Goa of the 26th ultimo, making cremation compulsory in fatal cases from bubonic plague. Shet Sorabji, who was voted to the chair addressed the meeting at some length, stating that the beneficent Portuguese Government with kind intentions to secure safety the of their from the bubonic plague had adopted certain measures which were repugnant to the feelings as well as against the doctrines of the religion of Christians, Parsees, and Mahomedans. The proper course to be taken under the circumstances would not be to defy the authorities to enforce the objectionable measure, but to represent their feelings and objections to the Government in a loyal manner, and convince them that such a step was calculated to wound their religious feelings and was not in any way even necessary on hygienic grounds. That he was sanguine that the authorities when approached would give due consideration to their representations as they had recently done in the matter of import duties, and he, therefore, proposed that a committee be appointed to prepare a petition to be presented to the Governor-General of Portuguese India. This proposition was seconded by Dr. Satpute, and adopted by the whole assembly. A committee of 25 persons chosen from all communities was then appointed, and the meeting dissolved. A noticeable feature of this meeting was that the Hindus, who could not have had any grievance against the notification, mustered strong, a few intelligent men, to sympathise and cooperate with their Christian, Parsee, and Mahomedan brethren, but a large number were under the impression that the notification directed the corpses to be removed by Dheds. It does strike one as singular that Government should have made these stringent measures applicable to Damaun, where there is neither quarantine nor a medical man appointed to examine people before entering the city.

TREATMENT OF PLAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The accounts of the plague in Bombay are so distressing, that as all methods of treatment as yet employed have proved ineffectual, I venture to suggest a method that I have been experimenting with for several years in scarlet fever, measles, and influenza, in the hope that it may be attended with satisfactory results in plague also. The object of the treatment is to endeavour to sterilise the patient by the administration of large and repeated doses of a strong decoction of cinnamon. The success or apparent success of this method of treatment in influenza has more than Satisfied me as to the value of cinnamon, for during the last four years I have never found it necessary to pay more than three visits to any patient I have treated with cinnamon, as by the fourth day they invariebly appeared to be quite well, and in no case treated with cinnamon have any complications occurred. With regard to scarlet fever, Dr. Craiger, Medical Superintendent of the Metropolitan Asylums Board Hospital at Stockwell kindly undertook a series of experiments in this disease at the request of my friend the late Dr. Bristowe of St. Thomas' Hospital to ascertain whether cinnamon had any value in the treatment of scarlet fever ; and in the article on scarlet fever by Dr. Craiger in Vol. II. of Clifford Allbutts System of Medicine he on the eve of publication says at page 173;" During recent months while testing upon a series of cases the value of decoction of cinnamon for which drug an abortive action had been claimed by Dr Carne Ross in cases which could be brought under treatment at a sufficiently early date, I was surprised to find a considerable reduction in the incidence of some of the more common complications of the disease. Indeed in a series of 200 consecutive cases which were put under treatment within 24 hours of the appearance of the rush, the incidence of adenitis rheumatism, nephritis and albuminuria was found to be about 50 per cent. below the average."

It is impossible to speak as yet definitely as to the exact scientific value of cinnamon in the above disease but the experiments carried out at Stockwell not only by such a skilled observer, as Dr. Craiger but by such a disinterested observer go to shew or appear to do so that cinnamon is of very unquestionable therapeutic value under ordinary circumstances. I should of course have waited till this matter had been thoroughly and patiently worked out, but the circumstances at present are not ordinary. Your people are dying by hundreds and your trade is dislocated and therefore I feel justified in asking you to give publicity to my views on the cinnamon treatment, in the hopes that, as it has been shown to be of value—what exact value it may have is no matter for the present—in the diseases already experimented on, so it may prove of some value also in the treatment of plague.

It would be impossible to explain shortly why I think so. I must content myself with saying that I believe, indeed I am convinced, that the results to be obtained by cinnamon are in direct relation to the stage of the disease at which treatment is commenced.—the earlier the treatment the better the resuls.

I would most strongly urge anyone experimenting with the treatment to take at any rate at first a rigid time limit, that is, not to treat any one who has been ill for over ten hours, and if it be possible that five hours be taken as a limit instead of ten.

Perhaps I ought to add that after employing cinnamon for more than six years in enormous quantities I am perfectly convinced that it has no injurious effects whatever on human beings.

TREATMENT.

Half-an-ounce of decoction of cinnamon every forty minutes for the first twenty-four hours ; at the end of that period half-an-ounce every two hours till temperature falls to normal ; after normal half-an-ounce four times daily for four days. If sore throat gargle every two hours with decoction of cinnamon. In a very small percentage of cases vomiting has been noticed after cinnamon. Pay no attention to this, as I have invariably found it cease very soon.

TO PREPARE DECOCTION OF CINNAMON.

Take a pound of Ceylon cinnamon, boil slowly for several hours in 5 pints of water in a closed vessel till fluid is reduced to a pint and a-quarter ; pour off without straining. There is a heavy sediment which should be shaken up well before each dose.

Messrs. Woolley and Sons of Manchester, who prepare the drug for me, find that the essences are best retained " in vacuo," and by not raising the temperature for some time above 180°. They also add 10 per cent. glycerine as a preservative. With this addition the preparation will keep for months.—I am, &c.,

J. CARNE ROSS,
M. D. (Edin.),
Physician to Aucoats Hospital

Manchester, Jan. 15.

DUST, ASHES AND SULLAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE " BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The latest idea is that the plague can be suppressed by distributing hand bills informing people they will be fined if they throw house sweepings into the streets, and the Municipal Commissioner has been requested to enforce the section on this subject. It does not appear to have been considered that the section is enforced whenever a case can be made out and that the difficulty lies in the proof. The presumption is against the occupier, but as there are hundreds of occupiers in every chawl it does not help the prosecution. The law should provide that every chawl or building in which several families reside should have a registered care-taker who should be liable to be fined if the premises are in a dirty or filthy state. For structural defects the landlord must be responsible, but for dirty premises the care-taker who lives on the premises should be responsible if he cannot produce the culprit.

Not long ago the Corporation asked Government to amend the Act so as to make persons liable to punishment who commit nuisances in the streets. As yet nothing has been done. It would be straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel were we to punish persons severely for throwing dust and ashes on the road while men and children who commit nuisances go unpunished. If a child commits a nuisance the parent should be fined.

But why make a fuss about a little dust and ashes when almost every house stands soaking in sullage which at a small cost can be turned into the sewer, and why urge the Municipal officers to prosecute trivial offences when they are fully engaged elsewhere and have no time for the most necessary prosecutions. Surely, at this critical time the Corporation might le trivialities alone, and if they must do something, let them insint on the completion of the drainage in all its details. The sewers upon which fifty lakhs have been spent are getting choked for want of the sullage from the houses which will give them the force to flow, and in the meantime the sullage spreads and soaks into the ground and is the home of fever and pestilence. But the Corporation have shown it will do nothing, and it remains to be seen whether Government will not do something.—Yours, &c ,

Feb. 6. W. R. H.

URAN FOR SEGREGATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE " BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Mervanji Kavasji Majra, of Mora Bunder, in Uran, has requested me to announce, through the medium of your influential journal, that his land in Uran, known as " Majra's Wady," measuring fifty thousand yards, which from sanitary and hygienic points of view is most admirably suited for segregation, is available to the public, without any distinction of caste or creed, for pitching tents and erecting temporary sheds free of charge. Sir, for a day or two I was a guest of Mr. Majra, and I can say that in point of situation and prospect Mr. Majra's wady will suit the most refined European taste. It lies about five hundred yards to the south of the port, called Mora Bunder, one of the three ports of Uran (namely, Mora, Karanja, and Sheva) on the island of Karanja, in the south-east corner of the Bombay harbour. It would be perhaps interesting to some of your readers to know that Uran comprises the tract of country lying between the Karanja hill on the west and the table lands of Panvel on the east, including Hog Island and the island of Elephanta. It is very favourably situated for segregation, separated as it is from plague-stricken Bombay by the ocean water, which is a very good disinfectant. Its close neighbourhood and easy carriage by water are additional points in its favour. The vessels that visit the Uran ports are the Shepherd line of steamers, buglas, machvas, kotias, and patimaris. The steamers run regularly between Bombay and Uran at fixed hours. (From Uran to Bombay—8-30 a.m., 10-30 a.m., and 4 p.m. From Bombay to Uran—7 a.m., 12 a.m., and 5-30 p.m.) Considering the excellent situation of the wady with the broad ocean in front dotted over with beautiful islands like the Hog Island, the island of Elephanta, etc., and the high forest-clad range of hills forming the background, Bombayites who may be desirous of flying from the plague, yet wishing to attend daily their places of business, may be safely recommended to pitch tents and erect temporary sheds on the site placed at their disposal by the generous Parsee. The arrangements for drinking water, bazaar, etc., are perfect. Communications on the subject should be addressed to Mr. Merwanji Kavasji Majra, Mora Bunder, Uran.—Yours, &c.,

MANEKJI KAVASJI PATEL.

POONA.

The City Municipal office returns for the 24 hours ended at 8 a.m. give the following results :—

Imported	0	
Local	9	
Peths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Rawiwar	3	3
Kasba	2	2
Mangalwar	1	1
Vetal	2	2
Somwar	1	1
Sassoon Hospital	0	0
Total	9	9
Total up to date	135	130

The Suburban Municipal office returns for the above 24 hours show the following results :—

Imported	5	
Local	0	
	Cases.	Deaths.
Arrivals from Bombay	5	3
Total up to date	160	113

The new hospital sheds were taken into use yesterday and in all the twenty-two patients have been accommodated eighteen from Sassoon Hospital and four from city, all Hindus. The shed erected on the railway premises and which has never been used for plague cases will be removed beside the new shed as the accommodation at present provided is insufficient for the purpose. The Cantonment Executive have provided segregation tents and a couple of huts for those persons living in houses where plague may manifest itself. Up to the present the Cantonment has escaped, but it is a good sign that the authorities have taken steps for a contingency that may arise at any moment.

The European Inspectors are to be provided for the city at once and other measures are to be taken. If segregation huts are provided for healthy people living in houses where plague has shown itself it will be a good step. The value of a police cordon round the present infected quarters might even now have a benefical effect.

PRECAUTIONS AT PORBANDAR.

The following rules for quarantine against plague have been made by the administrator, Porbandar State, with the previous sanction of the Political Agent, Kathiawar. They have effect from 1st February 1897 in the port of Porbandar as a temporary measure :—

The Commander of every vessel including buggalows or other native craft arriving at Porbandar from Bombay or Karachi shall before entering the harbour hoist a yellow flag (or if entering the port at night time show whatever quarantine light signals are customary in the port) and indicate by signal the port from which such vessel has come and shall keep such flag and signals flying until permitted to take them down.

Such commander shall not without first having obtained permission as hereinafter provided, allow any communication, except orally, with the shore or any other vessel or boat.

On any such arrival being signalled, the Health Officer of the port shall as soon as possible go alongside the vessel and direct the commander to take the vessel to the quarantine anchorage duly appointed and notified by the Administrator and there to remain as hereinafter provided. In the case of a passenger vessel the ultimate port of destination of which is not Porbandar, the Health Officer instead of directing the commander to take the vessel to the quarantine anchorage aforesaid shall arrange for the landing of passengers desirous of disembarking at Porbandar at such spots as may from time to time be selected by the Administrator as places of quarantine. The vessels shall then be allowed to proceed.

The Health Officer shall ascertain by enquiry from the commander whether any person on board is suffering or has during the voyage suffered, from plague. If the Health Officer as the result of the enquiry shall have reason to believe that any person on board is suffering or during the voyage has suffered from plague the period of detention in quarantine of the vessel or in the case of passenger steamers of all passengers landing at Porbandar shall be fifteen days from the date of arrival in the harbour. If he is satisfied by such enquiry that no person on board is suffering or during the voyage has suffered from plague the period of detention in quarantine shall be eight days from the said date.

The Health Officer shall also direct the commander to prohibit during the period for which the vessel remains at the quarantine anchorage as aforesaid or in the case of passenger vessels in the harbour all communication except such as is hereinafter provided for, between such vessel and the shore or other vessels and boats in the harbour.

If during the period a vessel is at the quarantine anchorage aforesaid any case or cases of plague should occur on board, the said vessel shall remain in quarantine for a period of fifteen days from the date of termination of the last case either by death, recovery or removal from the vessel and be subject to all the prohibitions provided for in rule V. When any vessel has been placed in quarantine as aforesaid the Health Officer may direct the removal of so many of the passengers and crew as may not be suffering from illness, and whose services may not be required on board the vessel to such particular spots as may from time to time be selected by the Administrator as places of quarantine, there to remain for a period of eight days, or if the vessel has been placed in quarantine for fifteen days for a period of fifteen days. If a case of plague occurs among such passengers and crew during any such period, they shall remain in a place of quarantine for a period of fifteen days from the date of the occurrence of the last case of such illness. Any mails or cargo which may be brought by any vessel so arriving shall be landed under such precautions as the Health Officer may deem necessary to prevent the spread of the disease.

It will be the duty of the Port Officer to facilitate the conveyance to all vessels in quarantine of such supplies of provisions, stores and other articles as may be required by those on board. Such supplies will be placed on the boats of the vessels in quarantine to be subsequently removed by members of their crew.

All vessels arriving at Porbandar which may have communicated with vessels coming from Bombay or Karachi, shall be subjected to the same rules as vessels arriving at Porbandar from Bombay or Karachi.

H. O. QUIN,
Administrator, Porbandar State.

Camp Khistri, Jan. 30.

ENDEMIC PLAGUE.

There are three areas in Asia where the bubonic plague is endemic, Mesopotamia, Garhwal and Yunan. From Baghdad we here from time to time of the disease assuming epidemic form in that neighbourhood, but it scarcely ever spreads southwards into the Persian Gulf, and practically never travels to Asia Minor and Europe. In Garhwal *mahamari* is purely local, the filthy habits of the people being the main cause of its existence there. The usual practice when an epidemic occurs is, as we know, for the villagers to leave their huts and camp in the open. The disease gradually dies out and the mortality from it is seldom great. That *mahamari* does not extend to the plains of India is somewhat remarkable, but the hillmen seldom wander from their homes and thus infection is not carried southwards. In Yunan the plague assumes an epidemic form at uncertain intervals, and its rages in villages as well as towns are appalling. The Chinese, like the Garhwalis, live amid most insanitary surroundings and they die off by the thousand when smitten with epidemic disease. Fortunately for the civilised world outside China, the plague only spreads to the great seaport towns occasionally. Hongkong suffered two or three years ago but the drastic measures taken to check the epidemic were successful in the long run and the European population enjoyed marked immunity from attack. As we noticed some months ago the Chinese allege that the plague travelled originally from India to Yunan, but there is absolutely no evidence in support of this theory. Hitherto the general idea has been that Bombay must have been infected from Hongkong or one of the Chinese ports, but it is quite possible that Mesopotamia may be responsible for the outbreak in India. There is a good deal of trade between Bombay and the Persian Gulf and the ships engaged in it may have brought the germs of the disease to the West Coast. So long a period has, however, now elapsed since " bubonic fever" first appeared in Mandvie that inquiry on this point would be futile. The ugly fact that the plague has got a firm footing in Bombay and Karachi has to be faced, and attention must be concentrated in localising it as much as possible. When it has been completely stamped out the medical officers and experts will doubtless have much to say as to its origin and progress ; and by the light of experience they may be able to suggest precautionary measures for future use. It will be an evil day for India if plague becomes endemic in even a small area, for there will then always be the danger of its assuming the epidemic form as in the case of Mesopotamia and Yunan.—*Pioneer*.

THE YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

THE annual regatta of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club commenced on Saturday, and will be continued on Tuesday. There were four races on the card, viz., for licensed jolly boats ; ships' boats ; 30 footer class ; and the cruisers' handicap. Commander Wilson, R.I.M., assisted by Mr. Daniel, was both judge and starter. The boats went off well together, especially the cruisers and the 30 footers. The first race of the jolly boats made a good start at 2-30 p.m., and soon commenced separating. The course sailed was No. 4, and the Dustagiri was the winner ; Gunga taking second place. The ships' boats were started at 2-45 p.m. in a fair wind, the course sailed being No. 4. The Dockyard cutter rounded the Pilot schooner at 5 7-52, thus winning the first prize, while the Magdala's cutter came next. Six boats started, but three did not finish the round. The third race was of the 30 footer class, and all the boats got away in good time at 3 p.m. The course sailed was No. 5 reversed. The Turquoise took premier honours, and the Kismet came in second. The fourth race of the cruisers' handicap started at 3-15 p.m. Six boats competed, and that fine little craft, Red Rose, won six seconds on the Isca, and as usual was smartly handled. On nearing the Pilot schooner the Isca remained on the southern part of the harbour working up, while Red Rose stood right up the harbour on the port tack, there stood the fair wind rounded under her stern, and won from the Isca by six seconds only. The Mannikin came in third, and saved her time by 33 seconds, beating the Isca and winning the second prize. The Violet was the fourth to arrive, but there was not sufficient wind to give this vessel a chance, as she seems to require half a gale to move her. In the third race the Turquoise proved herself to be worthy of all the encomiums passed on her. She beat the Kismet by nine minutes and forty seconds. At one time Nanta looked as if she would place over, and ran neck and neck with the Kismet a considerable distance, but howling to the wind the Turquoise and Kismet soon showed her their heels. A good number of members of the Yacht Club and others were on board the Shepherd and Co.'s steamer Shastri to witness the races, the vessel being provided for the occasion by the firm.

LICENSED JOLLY BOATS.

Names of Boats.	Number	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H.	M.	Sds.
Dustagiri	5036	Shaik Oosman	4	41	1
Gunga	5517	Mahomed Cassim	4	48	4
Luxmee	2367	Gooldin Hoosein	did not finish.		
Bhawani	4926	Jainoo lin	4	53	3
Hindoostani	4263	Abdool Rahiman	5	2	21
Rahimani	4439	Shaik Abdoola	did not finish.		

1st Prize won by Dustagiri.
2nd Prize won by Gunga.

SHIPS' BOATS RACE.

Time allowances and result of the race sailed at 2-45 p.m. on Saturday.

Names of Boats.	H'cp.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H.	M.	Sds.
H M's Magdala's Cutter	Scr	Lt L H Richardson, RN	5	23	0
P and O Thames Cutter	1-55	Mr C W Burleigh	did not finish.		
P and O Ganges Cutter	3-41	Mr R B Brooks	did not finish.		
R I M Dockyard Cutter	5-19	Mr A Monk	5	7	52
S S Afghan's Gig	5-19	Capt R Barton	5	53	46
S S Mobile's Gig.	8-49	Capt E J Bean	did not start.		

1st Prize won by Dockyard Cutter.
2nd Prize won by Magdala's Cutter.

30 FOOTER CLASS RACE.

Time allowances and result of the race sailed at 3 p.m.

Names of Boats.	H'cp.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H.	M.	S.
Kismet	Scr	Mr W P Symond	5	5	0
Nauta	0-33	Mr G T R Scovell	5	9	25
Melody	0-41	Mr J B K Macbeth	5	13	35
Turquoise	1-25	Mr E S Luard	4	58	45
Elleen	7-37	Lieut R St J Gillespie	5	18	0

1st prize won by Turquoise.
2nd prize won by Kismet.

CRUISERS' HANDICAP.

Handicap allowances and result of the race sailed at 3-15 p.m.

Names of Boats.	H'cp.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H.	M.	S.
Isca	Scr	Capt W F Potts	5	19	8
Violet	Scr	Capt Geo Wilson	5	31	0
Red Rose	2-55	Capt John Hext, R N	5	19	2
Mannikin	8- 1	Capt S J Chamier	5	26	38
Princess	10-13	Mr F A Little	5	53	13
Kiralyne	10-13	Mr E Comber	6	3	53

1st Prize won by Red Rose
2nd Prize won by Mannikin.

Course No. 4.—From Committee Vessel round North Karanja Buoy, leaving it to starboard, round South Karanja Buoy leaving it to starboard, and thence to Committee Vessel.

Course No. 5 Reversed.—From Committee Vessel round North Karanja Buoy, leaving it to starboard, round Sunk Rock Buoy, leaving it to port, and thence to Committee Vessel.

BOMBAY EXTRA RACES.

FIFTH DAY.

STEWARDS :—W. I. T. C. Stewards. local stewards : Messrs. J. L. Symons, G. H. Townsend, F. C. Allen, and Cecil Gray. Judge : Mr. Cecil Gray. Clerk of the Scale : Mr. F. C. Allen. Starter : Mr. F. O. Ellison. Mr. Tom LeMesurier, Honorary Secretary. Mr. Pallonjee Nusserwanjee, Assistant Secretary.

There was a fair attendance at the Mahaluxmi race-course on Saturday, their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Sandhurst being present with the members of their staff. An interesting card was provided, several of the races filling well, and good fields turned out. For the opening race, the Gymkhana Cup, very sportingly presented by Messrs. Anderson and Co., a field of nine sported silk, only Zora declining the contest. Willow was made a hot favourite, and justified the confidence of her supporters by winning easily, as did other good favourites in Rustum, Tantallon, and Sirocco. The "talent" however received a terrible facer in the last race, as Manilla, who was backed to such an extent that at the finish the bookmakers refused to take less than 5 to 1, could not move at all, and was easily beaten by Reshed, the outsider of the party. There were three firms of bookmakers present. Details of the racing :—

1ST RACE.—" The Gymkhana Cup."—Distance—½ mile. Rs. 99. Presented by Messrs. Anderson and Co., with Rs. 100 added from the Fund. For all Galloways 13-3 and under that have never won a race value Rs. 50. Weight—13-3 English Walers to carry 10st 7lbs, 13-3 Arabs walers to carry 9st 3lbs, and 13-3 C.B's walers to carry 8st 12lbs—W. I.

Mr H C Burder's b w m Willow, 8st 13lbs, Greenhalgh 1
Mr Ali bin Talib's wh a p Hudban, 8st 10lbs, C B Mahomed 2
Mr S A W's g a p Grey Warrior, 7st 13lb, Shumki 3
Capt B Levett's ch a gal Sprite, 9st Capt Weldon 0
Mr Fischer's b w m Hawkmoth, 10st 4lbs, Mr Phillips 0
H H Aga Khan's bk w m She, (late Placida), 9st 6lbs, Aga S Shah 0
Mr Alloo Hoossain's g a gal Sachim, 9st 5lbs, Dhackill 0
Mr Ali bin Ameer's ch a p Prince Karl, 8st 2lbs, Heeroo 0
Capt Knatchbull's m-g w m Sylvia, 9st 9lbs, Native 0

Betting : 2 to 1 on Willow ; 2 to 1 against She; 4 to 1 Hudban ; 6 to 1 against Sprite and Sachim ; 10 to 1 against Hawkmoth, Prince Karl, Sylvia, and Grey Warrior.

Willow made all the running with She second to the bend, when She died away and Willow won easily by a length and-a-half from Hudban, who beat Grey Warrior by a length; She coming fourth. Grey Warrior declared 5lb. over weight. Time—54sec.

2ND RACE.—" The February Stakes."—Distance—6 furlongs Rs. 199. A handicap for all Galloways 13-3 and under that have started at the Bombay Extra Meetings 1896-97.

Mr Essau bin Kaliffa's g a gal Rustum, 9st 7lbs, Aga S Shah 1
Mr A M Bushari's g a p Liverpool, 8st 4lbs, M Soda 2
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a p Hilal, 8st 6lbs, C B Mahomed 3
Mr Rustumjee Ardaseer's b a gal Nobleman, 9st 3lbs, Greenhalgh 0
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a p Ajmere, 8st 11lbs, Heeroo 0
Mr Lyndon's b a gal Squire, 8st 10lbs, Namah 0
Mr Faid bin Feed's b a p Kazalan, 8st 7lbs, Dhackill 0
Mr Dillon's b cb m Cymbeline, 8st 6lbs, Ital 0
Mr Jamsetjee Dunjeeshaw's b a gal Zoohair, 8st 5lbs, Native 0
Mr G H Townsend's b a gal Umballa, 7st 11lbs, Chuggan ... 0

Betting : 2 to 1 on Rustum ; 3 to 1 against Nobleman, Ajmere, and Kazalan ; 4 to 1 Zoohair, Liverpool, and Squire ; 6 to 1 Hilal, Cymbeline, and Umballa.

Hilal went off with a tremendous lead, but at the half-mile began to come back to his horses, and at the bend they had caught him. At the bend Rustum, who had always been lying handy, came away and won by two and a-half lengths from Liverpool, who beat Hilally half-a-length. Nobleman, who was going great guns at the finish, was fourth, close up. Time—1min. 22½secs.

3RD RACE.—" The Paddock Stakes."—Distance—7 furlongs. Rs. 199. For all horses. Weight—Weight for age and class raised 2 stone. Penalties—Winners of a race value Rs. 180 : once, 4lbs. ; twice, 7lbs. ; oftener, 10lbs. ; winners of a race of the value of Rs. 500 or over, a special penalty of 7lbs. Allowances—Horses landed since 1st August, 1896, allowed 10lbs. Five or more to start or only Rs. 99 will be given.

Aga Coochick Shah's br aus h Tantallon, 12st 6lbs, Aga S Shah 1
Mr S A W's b w geld Jolly Boat, 10st 11lbs, Shumki 2
Mr J B's b aus m Sherine, 11st, W Good 3
Mr J R Bapty's g w geld Scamp, 11st 1lb, Native 0

Betting : 4 to 1 on Tantallon ; 3 to 1 against Jolly Boat ; 8 to 1 against Sherine ; and 15 to 1 against Scamp.

When the barrier went up Scamp stood and gazed about him. The other three horses ran in a bunch to the bend, where Sherine was beat and Tantallon came on and won in the commonest of canters by a length and a-half. Time 1min. 35secs.

4TH RACE.—" The Czarewitch Stakes."—Distance—1 mile. Rs. 199. For all Arab horses, maidens. Weight for age. Penalties—Winners of Rs. 180 once; 4lbs. ; twice, 7lbs. ; oftener, 10lbs. Allowance—Galloways allowed 7lbs. ; animals landed since the 1st August, 1895, allowed 7lbs.

Mr A M Bushari's g a gal Chanda, 8st 4lbs, Chuggan 1
Mr Johnson's bk a gal President, 9st 11lbs, Greenhalgh 2
H H Aga Khan's b a gal Helios, 8st 12lbs, Aga S Shah 3
Mr Hakim M Maswood's g a gal Delhi, 9st, Wahed 0
Mr Essau bin Khaliffa's ch a h Kingcraft, 9st 12lbs, C B Mahomed 0
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a gal Kava Kib, 9st, Govind 0
Mr Adam Yar Mahomed's br a h Chieftain, 9st 2lbs, Jalali ... 0

Betting : Evens on Helios ; 2 to 1 against Chanda and Kingcraft ; 3 to 1 President ; 4 to 1 Kava Kib and Chieftain ; and 15 to 1 Delhi.

President made strong running to the half-mile post, when he began to come back to his field and was joined at the bend by Chanda and Kingcraft, when there was a bit of a jostle in which perhaps Kingcraft suffered most. At the distance Chanda came away and won handsomely by a length from President, who beat Helios by half-a-length. Time—1min. 53secs.

5TH RACE.—" The Dwarf Stakes."—Distance—5 furlongs. Rs. 199. For all maiden Arab ponies, 13-2 to carry 9st. 3lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winners of a race Rs. 80 once 4lbs.; twice 7lbs. ; oftener, 10lbs. Allowances—Ponies landed since the 1st August, 1886, allowed 5lbs.

Mr F C Allen's g a p Sirocco, 8st 12lbs, Aga S Shah 1
Mr Abdool Aziz Bin Saif's g a p Anaiza, 9st 4lbs, Dhackill ... 2
Mr MacGeorge's b a p Bantoum, 9st 7lbs, Ital 3
Aga Moostafa Khan's ch a p Premier, 8st 5lbs, Namah 0
Mr Jamsetjee Dhunjeeshaw's g a p Maga, 8st 6 lbs, Native.. 0
H H Maharajah of Kolhapur's g a p Observer, 9st 1lb, Greenhalgh 0
Mr Faid Bin Feed's b a p Kazalan, 9st 4lbs, Shumki 0
Capt Knatchbull's g a p Speculation, 9 t 3lbs, Maj Mercer... 0
Mr Ali bin Talib's w a p Hudban, 9st 8lbs, C B Mahomed ... 0

Betting : Evens on Sirocco ; 3 to 1 against Observer and Anaiza ; 4 to 1 Premier ; 5 to 1 Kazalan and Hudban ; 8 to 1 Bantoum ; and 10 to 1 Speculation.

Hudban and Observer led out, and passing the half-mile post Sirocco began to take his place. At the distance the favourite came away and won comfortably by a length and a-half from Anaiza, the latter a length in front of Bantoum, who beat Hudban on the post for the " situation." Time—1min. 8½secs.

6TH RACE.—" The Selling Plate." Distance—5 furlongs. Rs. 199. A Selling Race for all Arabs. Weight.—If entered to be sold for Rs. 1,500 to carry 10st 5lbs, allowed for every Rs. 250 down to Rs. 500. Allowances—maidens allowed 7lbs. ; Galloways 5lbs. ; horses landed since 1st August last, 7lbs. Accumulative.

Mr Ayed Tamimi's g a h Reshed, 8st 11lbs, Dackill 1
Mr Johnson's b a gal Manilla, 8st 13lbs, Greenhalgh 2
Mr Adam Yar Mahomed's g a h Maurice, 8st 6lbs, Jalali 3
Mr Ali Bin Ameer's b a gal Patna, 8st 8lbs, Aga S Shah 0

Betting : 5 to 1 on Manilla ; 3 to 1 against Maurice : and 6 to 1 against Patna and Reshed.

It was too dark to distinguish the early part of the race, but when they were visible, it was seen that Reshed was leading and never being headed he upset the supposed good thing by two lengths. Maurice came third. Time—1min. 9secs.

HYDERABAD TRAINING COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE " BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—My attention was lately drawn by a friend of mine to a letter which appeared in your paper of the 1st ultimo under the nom-de-plume, " Junius," I feel I owe it to myself and to the University that I should contradict the statement that I communicated the result of the Sindhi examination to some of the candidates before the result was officially declared by the University. The charge is utterly groundless and false, and I challenge the writer or any one else to prove that I ever talked to anyone about the result of the examination. The writer should come forward to substantiate the charge by giving facts instead of making such cowardly attacks.—Yours, &c.,

KAURAMALL K.,
Principal, Training College, and Sindhi
Examiner at the last Matriculation Examination.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has called a meeting of the Medical Board for to-day (Saturday) to arrange for a thorough inspection and segregation, if necessary, of persons coming from infected areas. As regards general measures, all travellers by rail on routes from Bombay to Calcutta will be inspected at Kalian, Bhusawal, Bilaspur, Naini Junction, and Assansole.

BLUE-BOOK ON THE FAMINE.

A BLUE-BOOK was published, on Jan. 19, containing papers relating to the famine and the relief operations in India during the year 1896, with a copy of the famine code for the North-West Provinces, and Oudh. The book gives the telegrams that passed between the Secretary of State for India, and the Viceroy between Oct. 2, 1896, and Jan. 10, 1897, with a number of reports from the various provinces and concludes with the following despatch from Lord George Hamilton to the Governor-General of India in Council, dated Jan. 15, 1897 :—

My Lord,—On learning from your Excellency that the probable extent of the famine could now be defined, and that public subscriptions were being invited in India, I informed the Lord Mayor of London that your Government gratefully accept his offer to open a Mansion House Fund for subscriptions in aid of the relief of sufferers from famine in India ; and on the receipt of your letter, No. 64 (Famine), dated Dec. 23, 1896, I have communicated to his Lordship your views regarding the objects to which private charity can best be devoted, and regarding the way in which charitable funds can best be administered. Since the month of October your weekly telegrams have kept me informed regarding the condition of affairs, while your present despatch and your detailed telegram of Jan. 10, 1897, give the latest information concerning the extent of the calamity and the measures that have been taken for the relief and mitigation of suffering.

2. The famine has been caused by the absence of the usual rainfall during part of the autumn of 1896. Over a great part of India no rain fell from the middle of August to the middle of November, during which period more than one-third of the year's rainfall is usually expected. The failure of the rains stunted or destroyed the growing autumn food crops, such as millets, rice, and pulse, the yield of which on unirrigated lands is estimated to range from nothing to nearly half an average crop. The irrigated autumn crop lands, about 1½ per cent. of the whole, are expected to yield about three-quarters of prevented an ordinary harvest. The drought also or impeded ploughing and sowing for the spring crops, such as wheat, barley, gram, and pulse. The effect of the failure upon the people was aggravated, especially in the North-West Provinces and the Central Provinces, by the circumstance that food stocks had been reduced and the resisting power of the people had been impaired by previous short harvests.

3. In the month of October all the local Governments considered the situation and made preparations for meeting the calamity in the several ways prescribed by the famine codes. The great extension of railways and the increase in the irrigated area made the country and the people better able to resist famine, while the existence of the famine codes and the preparations made under those codes placed your Government and your officers in a better position for administering timely relief than they had been on any previous occasion. During October the commoner food grain became dearer over a great part of India than had ever been known before at that time of the year and over so great an area. In seventy-four districts the cheaper kinds of grain were dearer than ten seers per rupee. The detailed reports which have reached me from the several provinces show that in the North-West Provinces, Oudh, and Bengal timely and complete preparations had been made ; while in the Punjab, where pressure was less severe, in Bombay where the need rose later, and in Madras, where subsequent rainfall removed cause for anxiety adequate precaution appear to have been taken.

4. At the beginning of November it was apparent that if the cold weather rainfall should be wanting there must be serious famine over a large area of India, inhabited perhaps by eighty to ninety millions of people, and that it would be most severely felt in the North-West Provinces, in four districts of which the famine organisation had been fully tried, and had achieved a very satisfactory success during the previous season of 1895-96. But the situation was much relieved by the rainfall of November, which secured a full winter harvest over the great part of Madras and Mysore ; and which spread in an unusual way to the Deccan, the Central Provinces, and Northern India. In December and January also cold-weather showers have fallen over Central and Northern India over Bengal and over parts of Bombay. The sowings for the spring crops have everywhere been extended, though the breadth of these crops is reported to be still considerably short of the normal area. The spring crop, however, where they have been sown and have germinated, are said to be practically safe ; and it is certain that by April next a large addition will have been made to the food supply of the people over the gaeater part of the affected area. In some tracts, however such as North Behar and some of the districts in the Central Provinces and Oudh, where the people depend mainly upon the autumn harvests for their food, the relief given by the spring crops will be less considerable.

5. According to your latest information on Jan. 10, the position was that famine was felt or expected over districts inhabited by about thirty-seven millions of people, while more or less distress was feared over other tracts containing forty-four millions. In British India the expected famine areas and the distressed areas appear to be distributed somewhat thus :—

—	Famine.		Distress.	
	Square Miles.	Population.	Square Miles.	Population.
Punjab	16800	4139000	39100	6559000
North-West Provinces	16.00	11273000	53600	26013000
Bengal	6700	5281000	9900	8265000
Burma	2600	212000	8600	655000
Madras	8500	1208000	.....	.....
Bombay	43000	7009000	9300	2064000
Central Provinces	60200	7824000	13200	1019000
Total	164000	36944000	121790	44475000

In the famine areas full relief organisation under the famine codes either has been or is being established as need arises ; and in the distressed areas relief works have been or are being opened in order to test the extent of the pressure. If hereafter in parts of the distressed area famine should appear the relief organisation will be at once extended.

6. The number of people in receipt of relief during the first week of January was 1,200,000, of whom about 248,000 were receiving gratuitous relief. It is expected that these numbers will increse until April; during March and April pressure will, it is hoped, abate in tracts where the spring harvests on large areas prove good ; but in some parts the numbers on relief may go on increasing until the end of May. And in no case will anxiety be over until favourable rains have fallen in July and August next.

7. Besides organising relief works and the distribution of gratuitous relief you have sanctioned suspensions of revenue where pressure is greatest ; you have made available for irrigation as much water as possible ; you have sanctioned large advances or loans to landholders who are ready to give work on their estates, and to ryots who are ready to dig wells ; who have opened the Government forests to grazing in places where fodder is scanty, and you have reduced the railway rates for carriage of food.

8. You believe that the stocks or food are practically sufficient for the needs of the people, Burma and perhaps South India having a large surplus of food. You are relying on private trade to carry food to places where it is wanted, and you have made public your decision to abstain from any Government interference with the operations of the grain trade. But you have given local Governments authority to arrange through local dealers for sending food to any relief work, or relief centre, where the supply of food is apparently running short. I do not gather that supplies of food are yet coming into the distressed districts from Burma, Madras, or Siam ; and I question if Indian prices are as yet high enough to attract wheat or even maize from the west. I observe that the famine codes provide that the relief wage or the gratuitous dole shall be fixed at the value of a certain ration of food on the spot; so that if food becomes still dearer the relief wage will be proportionately increased. I agree in your view, which was that expressed by the Famine Commission, that the trade, as a whole, can supply the food demand better and more effectively than Government could ; and, if reliance is placed on the trade, its operations so long as they are effective, must not be subjected to competition by Government agency. No doubt careful watch will be kept by your Government, not only on the food-supply generally, but its local distribution. The area in India possessing a surplus of food is, unhappily, not so extensive this year as it was in 1876-77.

9. I approve the orders you have given regarding the undertaking of canals and railways as relief works. I hope that local capitalists or local bodies will be found ready in many places to construct light railways under the liberal terms which you have offered in order to meet the present necessity. I understand that if anywhere sufficient large reief works, are not available in particular tracts, recourse will be had to village works, a system which appears to have been prosecuted very successfully in the Bundelcund relief operations of 1895-96. Whether for these petty works or for other relief duties, a largely-increased staff will certainly be required ; and I gather that the local Governments are taking early steps to organise a sufficient temporary staff of relief officers. In the Bundelcund report I observed with satisfaction the excellent service done by Indian official, or non-official, as well as by European relief officers, and I greatly regret that some of these excellent officers should have died or broken down in the struggle.

10. As I intimated by my telegram of Oct. 28 last, I shall be ready to sanction the expenditure needed to make your relief operations as complete and effective as possible. During a considerable number of years the Government of India has set apart a portion of its revenue to enable it more effectually to deal with such an emergency as has now arisen. You are, therfore, in a better position to provide the necessary funds for effectual reief without unduly burdening your finances. I am confident that public sentiment in India will support your Government in spending the public money ungrudgingly, though prudently, in the relief of distress. I can assure you of the sympathy of Her Majesty's Government and of your countrymen at home in the task before you.

11. On your Excellency and the officials in India must primarily rest the burden of battling with the grave calamity before us, and constant interference from home in the detailed working of the vast and complicated organization you are controling would be useless and mischievous.

12. It is, however, necessary that I should receive prompt periodical information as to the progress, adequacy, and results of these relief works, so that I may be able to judge and advise upon the general conduct and course of your operations.

13. The courage, decision, and psomptitude with which the outset of this visitation has beeh met by your Excellency and your coadjutors inspire me with every confidence and hope in the eventual success of your proceedings.—I have, & c.,

GEORGE HAMILTON.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE INDIAN FAMINE.

IN the House of Commons, on Jan. 21, Mr. Lough asked the Secretary of State for India whether he could state the amount paid into the credit of the Indian Famine Relief Fund since the famine of 1877 ; what was the total amount of withdrawals from that fund for purposes apart from the reiief of distress during the past twenty years ; and what amount remained to the credit of the fund at the commencement of the existing famine ; and what was the estimated requirement of the Government of India for famine relief during the next three months.—Lord G. Hamilton :—There is no Indian Famine Relief Fund The amount of taxation imposed for Indian famine relief and insurance was in 1877 estimated at Rx. 1,104,900 annually. Owing to the Afghan war the scheme did come into operation for four years ; and, if those be excluded, the total receipts are estimated at Rx. 16,513,300. The expenditure has been—On construction of protection works, Rx. 12,004,022 ; on reduction or avoidance of debt. Rx. 5,327,299—total, Rx. 17,331,321. It is difficult to forecast the exact expenditure upon famine relief for the nex tthree months, as the numbers fluctuate so greatly from week to week, but the loss caused by famine directly and indirectly for the financial year 1896-1897 will certainly exceed three and a-half crores of rupees—Mr. Lough asked if he was to understand that some part of the cost of the Afghan war was defrayed out of this fund.—Even Lord G. Hamilton said that when a country was involved in war it was obliged to put on one side the ordinary financial operations. During the time the Afghan war continued the money raised by this taxation was not available for famine insurance.—Dr. Clark (Caithness) inquired how much was spent on railway.—Lord G. Hamilton : A very large proportion. It was never intended that the fund should be put in a separate box and allowed to accumulate.

A GRANT IN AID TO INDIA.

Mr. Maclean asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether, having regard to the enormous loss of revenue which India would suffer through the prevalence of famine and plague in that country, Her Majesty's Government proposed to invite Parliament to vote a grant of public money in aid of the Indian Exchequer.—Mr. Balfour : I have to say that the Indian Government are in no lack of funds, and, until we know the outcome of the famine expenditure and the loss of revenue caused by that, it is premature to discuss the assistance of a grant of a public money from the Imperial Exchequer. There is no precedent, so far a I know, for any such course.

THE PLAGUE IN INDIA AND THE SOUDAN EXPEDITION.

Mr. Lambert asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether, in view of the grave reference in Her Majesty's gracious Speech to the famine and plague in India, he would consider the advisability of remitting to the Indian Government the cost to them of the Indian troops engaged in the Egyptian expedition.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer : I can quite understand and sympathise with the feeling that has prompted this question, but the two subjects which are referred to in it are quite distinct, and I have no reason whatever to suppose that the Indian Government would at all desire that they should be coupled together.

Mr. Caldwell asked the Secretary of State for India whether the attention of the Indian Government had been called or would be called to the necessity of having suitable hospital accommodation at Bombay for the isolation and treatment of cases of plague ; and whether, in view of the great suitability of the military lines and cantonment at Colaba for such a purpose, the Indian Government would find other accommodation for the troops in Bombay.—Lord G. Hamilton : The attention of the Government of India has been called to the necessity of providing suitable accommodation at Bombay for the isolation and treatment of cases of plague ; but I do not propose to interfere with their discretion in regard to moving the troops from Colaba, or using the barracks as plague hospitals. I understand that temporary hospital accommodation of a suitable kind could easily be erected on the open groud in and around

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, JAN. 22.

Bombay.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr U S Misra, B
Mr A L de M Mynn, Bo
Col T H Holdich, C B, C I E
Col Jas Grant
Capt W H D Rich
Capt S F Crocker
Capt E M Jackson
Capt E F H McSwiney
Capt C B Judge
Capt C Tritton
Capt T A Harrison
Capt C R A Bond
Lieut W A Fisher
Lieut J A Wilson
Lieut W N Hay
Lieut J S Richards
Lieut F H Goldthorp
Lieut J B Bedford
Lieut A H Garden
Lieut A S Cobbe
Lieut J M Home
Surg-Capt C H L Meyer
Sub-Cndr H D Shrivell
Sub-Condr H D Kettle
Sub-Condr C Howard
Sub-Condr J S Tate
Miss F J Harris, I M S

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr A B Larkins, B, 1 mo and 20 days
Mr C S W Hopkins, B, 3 mos
Mr F J Rowe, B, 1 week
Mr G P Carless, M, 6 mos
Major J Monteith, 6 mos
Major F M Drury, 6 mos
Capt T W G Bryan, 1 mo
Capt K P Burne, 6 mos
Capt C E Hendley, 14 days
Lieut W D Daunt, 8 mos
Lieut C M O'Reilly, 14 days
Lieut A F Wickham, 3 mos
Lieut E J Kene, 6 mos
Surg Lt-Col S L Dobie, 6 mos
Surg-Major W H Quicke, 4 mos
Surg-Capt R H Maddox, 3 mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr J H Cox, B C S
Mr A B Larkins, B
Mr W Beechey, B
Mr T J Metcalfe, B
Mr Mahomed Rafique, B
Mr R McIntosh, M
Lt-Col R F Trotter
Lt-Col B H Pollard
Major F Peel
Major G B Renny
Capt C W Jacob
Lieut F W C Turner
Lieut H J M Macandrew
Lieut A K Rawlins
Lieut F G A Wimberley
Lieut C R M Hutchinson
Lieut J H Peck
Lieut H C E Ducat
Surg-Capt J H Sellick
Surg-Capt H Fooks
Condr G Drew

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 8th February, 1897.

1. Duties :—
Orderly Officer for the week—Lieut. Acworth ; next for duty Lieut. Barrow.
Orderly sergeants for the week—No 1 Company—Sergt. Kinder ; next for duty Corpl. Harvey. No. 2 Company—Sergt. Zurhurst ; next for duty Corpl. Wood.
2. There will be 10-inch R. M. L. Gun drill at the Fort and Nesbit Road Head-quarters on Tuesday and Thursday next at 8-45 p.m.
3. The Range Finding Class will meet at the Arsenal Gate on Wednesday and Friday next at 7 a.m. sharp.
4. The Proficiency Class will meet at the Fort Head-quarters on Tuesday night, and at the Byculla Head-quarters on Thursday night.
5. There will be Class Firing at Coorla to-morrow (Tuesday) and Friday next. Recruits are particularly requested to attend. Trains leave Victoria Terminus at 6, 6-40, and 7-5 a.m. (Bombay time) and Byculla 12 minutes later in each case.

By order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut. R. A.
Adjutant B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 8th February, 1897.

1. The Drills &c. for the week will be as follows :—
(1) Combined Company Drill and Recruits Drill.—To-day (Monday) the 8th inst., at 5-15 p.m. on the ground in rear of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, opposite Head Quarters.
(2) Byculla School.—At 4-30 p.m. to-day (Monday) the 8th instant, and Thursday the 11th instant.
(3) Cathedral High School.—At 3-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 9th instant and Thursday the 11th instant.
(4) Byculla Scottish School.—At 3-30 p.m. on Friday the 12th instant.
(5) John Connon School.—At 3-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 10th instant.
(6) Indo-British Institution.—At 4-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 10th instant.
(7) There will be Company drill for " B " Company in the J. J. Hospital compound at 5 p.m. on Friday the 12th instant. All members are requested to attend.
(8) There will be drill for " F " Company at St. Mary's College, Nesbit Road, at 8-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 10th instant.

BATTALION PARADE.

(9) Gymkhana end of the Parade Ground—At 6-45 a.m. on Thursday the 11th instant, and at 5 p.m. on Saturday the 13th instant, for Commanding Officer's Parade.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The squadron will parade at Church Gate Station on Tuesday the 9th instant at 6-45 a.m. Dress—Marching Order.
2. There will be Troop drill at the Riding School on Friday the 12th instant at 7 a.m. Dress—Marching Order.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

THE MANSION HOUSE FAMINE MEETING.

MR. HYNDMAN EXPELLED.

A LARGE and influential meeting was held at the Mansion House on Saturday (Jan. 16), in aid of the Indian Famine Fund. Many natives of India were present. The Lord Mayor presided and the company included :—

The Lady Mayoress, Lady George Hamilton, Mrs. Curzon, the Misses Faudel-Phillips, the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, Lord George Hamilton, M. P. (Secretary of State for India), Lord Harris, Lord Hobhouse (President of the National India Association), Mr. Curzon, M. P. (Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs), Sir Arthur Arnold, Sir R. Hanson, M.P., Sir Andrew Scoble, M.P., Sir Lepel Griffin, Sir Owen Tudor Burne, Sir C. Crosthwaite, Sir S. Bayley, Sir T. O'Brien, Sir J. Morris, Sir D. Macfarlane, Sir D. Stewart, Sir E. Sassoon, Sir F. Cunningham, Sir R. Pollock, Sir C. Turner, Sir H. Walpole, Sir H. Brackenbury, Sir R. Strachey, Mr. D. Carmichael, Mr. Sandeman (Governor of the Bank of England), Mr. Alderman Treloar, Mr. Loder, M.P., Rear-Admiral W. R. Kennedy, Gen. Dunne, Gen. Dickens, Mr. Naoroji, Mr. C. G. Arbuthnot, Mr. J. Sands, Mr. R. Puckle, Mr. C. S. Read, and a large number of Indian gentlemen.

The Lord Mayor, in opening the proceedings, said that in his humble opinion the Government had taken, not only energetic steps, but all the means which lay at their disposal to grapple with the frightful calamity which had overtaken their fellow-subjects in the Indian Empire. He was sure, however, it was the pleasure of the British public to supplement those efforts, so that, while working cordially hand in hand with the Government, they did it in such a manner that the two great efforts did not overlap. There was a suffering and a destitute people whom the official hand of the Government could not reach. "Need I say" (proceeded the Lord Mayor) "that the evidence of deep grief is not always tears, that the evidence of great piety is not always confined to ritual services, and that the evidences of poverty are not always rags. There are those in India, there are those in this country, who would die of starvation rather than come forward to receive the official gift from the Government. It is primarily with those that this fund will have to deal." No one (he concluded) "has ever knocked at the door of the City of London in vain for that helping hand which we always render readily and cheerfully, and I only express the great satisfaction we all must feel when I say up to the present day the subscriptions have come in as quickly as it has been possible to deal with them." (Cheers).

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

The Duke of Connaught was greeted with cheers on rising to propose the first resolution :—"That while the entire nation has heard with satisfaction of the energetic measures adopted by the Government of India in mitigation of the calamity that has befallen our fellow-subjects, now afflicted by the horrors of a very widely-extended famine, the English public recognises the duty of contributing their benevolent support in aid and extension of such measures, and acknowledges their entire sympathy with the objects for which the Indian Famine Fund has been initiated." His Royal Highness said :—

It was a great satisfaction to myself when I was asked to be present at this large and important meeting. The Lord Mayor has just told us, what he thinks are the objects we ought all to aim at in subscribing to this Indian Famine Fund. As the Lord Mayor has truly said, neither he nor any predecessor of his has ever appealed to the public for help in vain, especially when the object in view is one like the present, when we desire, as fellow-subjects, to show the natives of India our deep sympathy with them in their great trial. (Cheers.) As one who has had the privilege of spending nearly seven years amongst them, and of serving in that vast and important Empire, I wish to say how my heart bleeds for them in their great straits. We recognise the vast difficulties and vast responsibilities that are thrown on the Government of India ; and whatever is subscribed here by the people of England is intended to show how desirous we are to help them to do their duty. (Cheers.) Ladies and gentlemen, as the Lord Mayor says, there are many people in this country, as well as in India, who are afraid or who are above appearing to come and ask for relief. Well, that is largely the case in India, and probably even more so there than here. We must remember what are the difficulties we have to contend with here. We must remember that whilst they, like ourselves, look upon the sun as one of their greatest blessings and necessaries, they in India look upon rain more especially as one of their greatest blessings and necessities. Therefore, bad seasons, with want of rain, coming one after another, must needs produce famine. We fear that the famine is great in some parts of India, and we feel for the people there most deeply (Hear.) I am not going to enter into statistics, because it would not become me, in the presence of the Secretary of State for India, to do so. My object is to appeal most warmly—and I know that that appeal will be listened to—to the people of England to come forward in the manner in which they have always come forward to support a fund which is so worthy of their attention and of their generous support. (Cheers.) Ladies and gentlemen, I should like to say that last week, I had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of Prince Bhanurangsi of Siam, brother of the King of Siam. He told me he should like to show his sympathy with the sister country, the two being such near neighbours, and he has sent me £50 towards this Fund. (Cheers.) Ladies and gentlemen, as I have said, I do not feel that it is my business to take up your time with statistics. I feel it is my duty, and it is a great pleasure to me, to do all I can to encourage your sympathy, which has already shown such great results. It is a vast amount nearly £30,000, to have already reached in the short time since the Lord Mayor commenced his fund—(cheers)—and I congratulate him, as the Chief Magistrate of this City, on having been able to inaugurate and carry to such an amount a fund which, I am sure, must be of the greatest assistance to those in India and of the greatest help to the Government. (Loud cheers.)

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON.

Lord George Hamilton, who was very warmly received, seconded the motion. He said :—

If anything can testify more than another to this movement being of a truly national character, it is the fact that the first speaker on its behalf is one of the sons of the Queen-Empress—(cheers)—and one who speaks not from secondhand knowledge, but from the recollection of his long acquaintance with India, where his courtesy and demeanour, and the general interest he took in all with whom he came in contact, endeared himself to every section of society. (Cheers.) My Lord, this is the third occasion on which it has been my lot to be associated with an appeal to the citizens of London to assist in mitigating the evils of famine in India, and although the distress on behalf of which we plead remains the same in its character, and, although the quality of the charity to which we appeal remains unaltered, there is a considerable change in the condition under which you are now asked to co-operate with the Indian Government. During the last twenty years great changes have taken place in India, and amongst others there has been a great extension of railway communication, and the railways have had this effect upon famine, that they have lessened the intensity of famine in localities, but they have widely spread the area of general scarcity. It is sometimes asked, What is the difference between scarcity and famine ? If I were to endeavour to summarise a definition in a sentence, I should say that scarcity means insufficient food to maintain health, famine insufficient food to sustain life, and, taking that definition to distinguish the different districts which have been visited by this calamity, I am sorry to inform you that the area which is supposed to be affected by famine comprises 164,000 square miles, and contains within it a population of something like 30,000,000 of people, whilst the area which is described by the Indian Government as likely to be visited by scarcity contains a population of 44,000,000 of people, and has a superficial area of 164,000 square miles. (Hear, hear.) Now, the total superficial area of great Britain, including Scotland, is only 80,000 square miles, and therefore, you will see that the area which is visited by famine in India alone is about double the total superficial area of England, and contains a population considerably in excess of the total population of this island. The number of persons who were on relief works last week was estimated to be 1,200,000, and of that number it is calculated that about 250,000 are in receipt of gratuitous relief. I have this morning received the usual weekly telegram from the Viceroy, which has not yet been published, and it will, perhaps, interest you if I summarise its contents. Rain has fallen in the affected districts to the extent of about one inch, from Peshawur to Lahore, in the northern districts of which sowings are still possible ; half an inch in Bilaspur, in the Central Provinces, one-third inch in Bikanir, while there have been a few light showers elsewhere. The condition of the crop prospects is fair so far sown, and continues fair to good in the Central Provinces, Punjab, Behar, the North-West Provinces, and Oudh, except in the Bundelkund districts, where an acute famine is now inevitable. Bombay now reports that the district of Sholapur, Bijapur, is very seriously affected, and that the districts of Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara, Nasik, and Khandesh are seriously affected generally ; whilst parts of Belgaum and Dharwar are also seriously affected. In the North-West Provinces and Oudh the famine is now recognised in sixteen districts ; whilst twenty more receive relief. The necessity for relief will shortly arise in Berar. Prices have fallen very slightly in Madras, Bombay, the Punjab, and Burma. The numbers now on relief are :—61,000 in the Punjab, 633,000 in the North-West Provinces and Oudh, 30,000 in Central India, 40,000 in Rajputana, 102,000 in Bengal, 30,000 in Burma, 27,000 in Madras, 168,000 in Bombay, and 146,000 in the Central Provinces, the total being thus 1,332,000. The figures for the North West Provinces and Oudh are incomplete. This telegram, perhaps, places more vividly before you than could any general statement I might make the wide extent and area of the scarcity which now prevails in India. (Hear, hear.) I am glad to be able to report that, according to the last account from the Government of India, the general condition of those on relief works is satisfactory ; but the report is accompanied with this remark, that everywhere great suffering exists amongst the classes who are reluctant to claim Government relief until their own resource are exausted. (Cheers.) The Government are spending upwards of 100,000 rupees a day on actual relief, and, large as the numbers are now on relief, they must steadily increase until the time arrives for harvesting the spring crops, and I should not be surprised if, before that time arrives, the Indian Government should have on their hands 3,000,000 of persons requiring relief. (Hear, hear.) Well, if that be the area of the distress, it now only remains for me to refer to the probable period of its duration. Indian famines do not come and go in a few weeks. In 1874 relief works were in operation for ten months, while during the more serious visitation in 1877-78 they were open for from nine to twenty-two months. After the great famine in 1877-78 in which there was a most lamentable mortality, the Indian Government appointed a Commission to suggest certain regulations which should form part of the Standing Orders of each separate Government, so that steps might be taken in anticipation of visitations of either scarcity or famine, and the result has been that during past years a most elaborate code, known as the Famine Administrative Code, has been drawn up and is now part and parcel of the Standing Administrative Orders of every local Government in India. It is a document which has been drawn up with great skill and care, and in the Blue books which I propose to lay before Parliament will be contained the famine code of the North-West Provinces. Under this new arrangement the sphere of operations of the Indian Government has been largely increased. Not only do they take upon themselves the obligation of providing relief works, but they provide hospitals for the sick and State kitchens for the distribution of foodfor those who are unable to cook food for themselves ; while, in addition, a large amount of gratuitous relief is organised. (Hear, hear.) When this enlargement of the duties of the Government was accepted by the Viceroy and the Secretary of State the question at once arose whether there was room for private charity to act in combination with the extended operation of the Government. The universal opinion of all the experts who were examined was that there was ample scope and ample sphere for the employment of private charity ; but that opinion was accompanied with this recommendation, that it was essential that any appeal that was made should be in support of some organised system of relief, which would in no sense interfere with the operations of the Government of India, so that everybody might know that it was not subscribed in reduction of the relief which the Government afforded. Therefore, an order was issued by the Indian Government some twenty years ago that no national appeal for assistance during any famine should be made to this country except with the assent of the Viceroy, and that the Viceroy should accompany that appeal with the framing of a scheme which would in no way conflict with or cover any part of the ground occupied by the Government, and that machinery for its working should be associated with that scheme. (Hear, hear.) When you, my Lord Mayor, intimated your readiness to co-operate with the Indian Government, I at once communicated with the Viceroy, and he immediately acting on his instructions, communicated by telegram to all the local Governments of India, reciving a report from them in reply ; and by the middle of December his scheme was practically framed and that scheme was endorsed by the highest experts in the world. (Hear, hear.) That scheme I had the honour to submit to you, my Lord Mayor, a few days ago, and that is the scheme for which we now ask for support. Before making an appeal to the public the Indian Government pressed upon me the advisability of delaying that appeal for a few days. They were unanimous in that request. I, of course, had the power to overrule them, but, as I agreed with them, I acted upon their request, and asked you my Lord Mayor, to postpone your operations for a few days. The reason for such a postponement was obivious. The time was then approaching during which the winter rains would probably fall, and on the fall or failure of those rains the future position largely depended. The Government of India felt that they would be placed in a false position if they came before the public with a statement which would justify an appeal of this sort, and then some days afterwards were compelled to supplement that statement with a statement of a different character. (Hear, hear.) No material assistance and no machinery could be adequate for dealing with a calamity such as that with which we are face to face, unless there is confidence in the capacity of the Government to carry the scheme through. (Cheers.) If a great body like the Indian Government were compelled to submit to the public two contradictory statements, it would cause general perturbation and general distrust of their reliability which no subsequent explanation could remove. (Cheers.) I speak with some little authority when I say that the actual day on which the appeal is made to the people of this country is of little importance. Our experience in the past has been that, if such an appeal be accompanied by a clear and definite scheme, and with adequate machinery for giving effect to it, people do not give merely on the spasmodic impulse of charity for an ephemeral want, but give deliberately, generously, and continuously. (Cheers.) It is important that I should impress on this meeting that, if charitable operations in concert with the Government are to be really effective, it is not necessary to set machinery on foot, but that that machinery should be effectively supported during the whole time of the duration of the famine. (Cheers.) Therefore, my lord, I feel sure that, through those benevolent agencies and charitable influences which you can control, people will come forward, as they have come forward before, and that in the great centres of population in this country, not one, or two, or three, or four, but five and six instalments of contributions will be offered to the fund which you opened last week. It is the fashion sometimes to criticise the language of high officials in India in dealing with this question, and to assume that they take too optimistic a view in the utterances by which they attempt to gauge the dimensions of the difficulty with which they have to cope. But I ask anyone in this room to put himself in the position occupied by the Viceroy of India. He has to carry on a campaign against a ubiquitous and an insidious foe. He may be compared to the chief of a great army, and I ask what General is worth his salt who on the first day that he comes into conflict with the enemy, assumes an attitude of despondency and despair. (Hear, hear.) It is his duty to encourage those with whom he has to act, and not to do anything that will create a spirit of exaggerated panic. His first duty is to dissipate any such feeling and to infuse confidence in those who are around him. And my lord, it should be recollected that not only is it necessary to infuse confidence and courage in those on behalf of whom we are working, but it is necessary to infuse courage in those who are working with us, because whenever famine visits India it exacts a heavy death-roll, and those devoted local officers who strain their energies night and day to deal with this calamity, though their numbers are few, pay their full proportion to that death-roll. And, unfortunately, we have to deal not with famine alone. The plague also has broken out in certain parts of India. Plague or famine by itself is a terrible scourge, but in combination they are a portentous calamity. It is true that the number of those who have died from the plague is, comparatively speaking, small, but panic, in the places where it has made its appearance, has led to wholesale migration, has dislocated trade, and has paralysed employment. All these evils, on the back of the difficulties caused by the famine, do seem to me to constitute an irresistible claim upon your charity. My lord, I am afraid that even if this fund should succeed beyond the anticipation of the most sanguine, for many years to come the scars and wounds inflicted by this double visitation will be apparent in India. The appeal to this country comes from a people who are voiceless ; who are patient ; who are simple. They cannot plead their own cause. Their life in ordinary time has but little of pleasure and much of privation, and they are now sustained in this emergency by the fullest belief in the capacity of the great people who rule over them to protect them these evils which their former rulers could neither cure nor mitigate. It is in times of dire stress and calamity that the true instincts of affinity are shown. India is poor, yet, many years ago, India, during the cotton famine, out of her poverty, contributed her mite to relieve the distress which was existing here. England is rich, and out of her influence I know that she will give freely to help India in her present tribulation. Therefore on behalf of the Indian Government and of the many people whom they represent, I am glad to have this opportunity of publicly thanking you, my lord, for what you have done. The movement which you have set on foot cannot fail largely to mitigate the distress of these troublous times, and when those dark days are past you will have the further satisfaction of knowing that by your action you have strengthened between Great Britain and India those ties of sympathy, of common interest, and kindly feeling which, more than the power of our sword and the prestige of our name, constitute the strength and stability of our rule in India. (Cheers.)

MR. HYNDMAN AND THE LORD MAYOR

At this point Mr. Hyndman, who was seated in the body of the hall, rose to move the following amendment to the resolution:—

"In view of the official certification of the following facts—that the Indian Famine Relief Fund, raised by special taxation imposed to that end has ever since its establishment been persistently perverted to cover the expense of frontier expeditions, on which no less than 714,000,000 rupees [illegible] been expended in the course of the past eighteen years without the sanction of the people of India ; and that the yearly drain of produce from India to England of a value of no less than £20,000,000 in gold, without any commercial return whatsoever, to meet home charges, pensions, and interest, has to a great extent, caused and at the present moment is largely aggravating, the existing terrible famine—this meeting of the citizens of London calls upon the Secretary of State for India to suspend for the current year the monthly drawing on the Indian Exchequer, and to authorise the Government of India to devote the many millions sterling thus rendered available in our impoverished Dependency towards the saving of the millions of human lives which must otherwise be sacrificed."

The Lord Mayor, while Mr. Hyndman was reading his amendment, rose and said :—Mr. Hyndman, excuse me interrupting you. You have given me notice of your amendment. I ventured to point out to you, as courteously as possible, that this was neither the time nor the place for you to move such an amendment—(Cheers)—and I must, therefore, most firmly, but most courteously, ask you to desist from moving it.—Mr. Hyndman, however, persisted in reading the amendment, amid some disorder and cries of "Turn him out."—The Lord Mayor, again rising, said : Mr. Hyndman, I rule you out of order. (Cheers.)—Mr. Hyndman still continuing his reading, the City Marshal left the platform, and, with the assistance of an inspector and sergeant of police, ejected him from the hall, amid general cheering and some hooting, much confusion, and the cheers of a few sympathisers. While in the meeting Mr. Hyndman received the following telegram from Indian students at Cambridge : Most Indians here heartily sympathise with your amendment, and feel grateful to you. – J. Baptista.

INDIA AND LANCASHIRE.

Sir Arthur Arnold, in supporting the resolution, said that he might, perhaps, be excused for taking part in the meeting, because of the official position which he held in connection with the English famine of thirty-five years ago, when the father of the present Viceroy of India sent home assistance to Lord Mayor Cubitt, who for the relief of Lancashire, raised the magnificent sum of half-a-million sterling. He quite believed in the truth of the Viceroy's remark, that "Warm hearts beat under official waistcoats, and that few welcome an opportunity like this more than those who habitually wear the chains of office." (Hear, hear.) He believed that the whole nation and Empire would rise to the highest sense of their duty on the present occasion.

The Lord Mayor then put the first resolution to a show of hands, and it was carried by an overwhelming majority, only a few hands in the back of the hall being held up to the contrary.

A SECOND AMENDMENT.

Lord Hobhouse moved :—"That the co-operation of the Lords-Lieutenant of counties and towns, of the Lord Mayors, Mayors, Lord Provosts and Provosts, of the chairmen of county and district councils, of the governors and presidents of our national institutions, of the clergy of all denominations, and of all public officials be invited in aid of this meritorious object, and that they be hereby requested to hold meetings and open lists of subscription to which all benevolent members of the public may contribute."

The Lord Mayor called upon Mr. Curzon to second the motion.—Mr. Hunter Watts, rising in the body of the hall, said :—My Lord.—You have ruled any amendment out of order. May I ask whether the addition of these few words to the resolution would be in order :—"That the Government be urged to cancel all Exchequer drafts on India until the famine is at an end, instructing the Viceroy of India to devote the funds intended for the payment of such drafts to the relief of the famine ?"—The Lord Mayor : Will you please hand the words up, as I did not quite catch them ? The motion must be seconded first, and then you can hand up the amendment.

Mr. Curzon, in seconding the resolution, intimated that he did so with feelings of great gratitude. He said :—

Though my own connection with India as Under-Secretary was but a short one—I wish it had been longer—yet as one who has travelled somewhat in India, and who has made some effort to investigate its problems, I have learned to regard, with a fascination that borders upon awe, the enormous responsibilities which we have undertaken towards so large a portion of the human race. No one could have been in India without realising how helpless are the majority of its people who have learned enough of civilisation to realise the great advantage of having a stable Government, but not enough to make them self-reliant or strong. The Government is the actual pivot and centre of the social as well of the political existence, and, in cases of distress like the present, we may almost liken it to the brazen serpent that was set up and to which the eyes of all those who would save themselves from perishing must be turned. We have often heard it said that India is held by the sword. Though it is true no doubt, that the sword is the instrument by which our dominion there was won, and by which it must in the last resort be maintained, yet I decline to believe that 300 millions of human beings have ever been held in subjection by 200,000 males of the human race by the sword alone. It is upon the basis of mercy to the weak and justice to the strong that the permanence of our dominon in India must depend. (Cheers.) At the best of times, it is but the thinnest wall of partition that separates in India the poor peasant from destitution. Make but the smallest aperture in that wall, and not by thousands alone, or by tens of thousands, but by hundreds of thousands, the population become paupers and pass into the ranks of starvation. I cannot conceive a more Christian object to which we could devote our charity than that for which, my Lord Mayor, you invite it from us—I cannot imagine a more binding duty lying upon us, as fellow-subjects of the Queen. I use that phrase because it fell from His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught in his speech this afternoon. Yes, the fellow subjects of the Queen in India are as much our own people as are the inhabitants of the East-end of this great Metropolis ? (Hear, hear) Nay, may we not justly say that India itself is the East-end of the British Empire, presenting in infinitely greater and more complex form the same palpitating suffering which is to be found in our midst ? (Cheers.) Reference has been made to the year of the Queen's commemoration. I read this morning in the paper that in the last famine, twenty years ago, there perished as many as 1,350,000 persons. If we could out of our charity here give ten shillings for each one of those lives—I hope it may be more—I think we shall, indeed, have done something to commemorate the great year in which we have entered by enabling so much larger a number of Her Majesty's subjects to live till the month of June in order to bless her name. (Cheers.)

The motion having been supported by Sir R. Hanson, M.P., the Lord Mayor ruled Mr. Hunter Watts' amendment out of order, declaring that it had nothing to do with the resolution, the announcement being received with a few cries of "Oh." The resolution was then carried with a few dissentients.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

The Duke of Cambridge, in moving a vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor, said :—I feel that I ought to make an apology for taking any direct part in this meeting, but there is no man in this room who more ordially supports the object of the meeting than I do. (Cheers.) So far as India is concerned, those who have moved and seconded these various resolutions have given you a full account of the position of affairs, and of their sentiments with regard to it. My sentiments with regard to India personally are those of an Englishman. We feel proud of so magnificent an Indian Empire, and we have done our duty, and, I hope cordially shown our sentiments on occasions as painful and depressing as the present. Nothing, in my opinion, can be more honourable to the Lord Mayor and the City of London than that they should have called this meeting, and have given expression to the general sentiments of the English nation toward our great Indian Empire. (Cheers).

Mr Sandeman, Governor of the Bank of England, seconded the motion, with the adoption of which the proceedings closed.

COLONEL DAVISON, commanding the force in Chitral, and Captain Montague, his Brigade-Major, will remain at their posts until the spring of 1898. The troops will be relieved, as already stated, in April or May, the date of the move depending on the snow on the Lowarai Pass.

THE result of the liquidation of the Rohilkund and Kumaon Bank has been that depositors have received so far fourteen annas in the rupee. Whether they will get anything more appears to be very dubious, as the assets now left outstanding are naturally the worst debt, and if they have not been recovered during the long period that the liquidation has been in process there can be little prospect that they will ever be.

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THE CASE OF REBECCA EMANUEL.

AT the back of the Mile End-road, London, was one a house of sorrow and sadness. Up to eighteen months ago, Rebecca Emanuel bade fair to sustain the reputation of her race for the beauty of its womankind. Then the first symptoms of illness presented themselves. She became pale, emaciated, and worn-looking ; from being brimful of healthy energy, she became so weak that the least exertion was too great to be borne, and all her friends gave her up for lost.

"We all thought there was no hope for her," said her mother, to a reporter of the *East London Advertiser* who called at No. 1A, Beaumont-square, E. "Rebecca could not even go upstairs by herself. As soon as she had got up two or three stairs she would have to stop. Her heart palpitated so much, and she was seized with such fainting fits that

SHE WAS ABSOLUTELY HELPLESS.

"Had to be carried."

Even a walk out of doors was impossible, for over and over again Rebecca would be taken with a fainting fit and have to be carried home. Then it was that we read of the wonderful cure of Mrs. Haydon, of Coborn-road, and heard of other similar cases, and we thought that even if a trial of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People did no good they would, at all events, do no harm. So we got a box, and the immediate improvement was most astonishing. But there, you can see for yourself," said the mother as Rebecca entered the room—a graceful young woman of nineteen, looking the very picture of health, and of most vivacious manner. It was hard to imagine that but a few months ago she was lying on a sick bed, the despair of her relatives.

"I was as ill as anyone could be," she said. "I could scarcely walk, to go upstairs was impossible. I shrank from my food, and could do no work of any kind. For four months I was under the care of a doctor, who certainly did all he could for me. I was induced to try a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

THE CHANGE WAS MARVELLOUS.

Before I had used half the box my appetite began to return, the palpitation of my heart ceased, the fainting fits departed, and I began to feel a changed girl. I persevered with a second and then a third box, and the cure was complete. Now," continued Miss Emanuel, "I can do my work without any weariness. I can go for a long walk without any fear of being overtaken with a fainting fit. It is now four months since I left off taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and although I have worked hard since, I have not felt the slightest return of my illness. I have not the slightest doubt as to THE PERMANENCY OF THE CURE." Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are an unfailing cure for all diseases caused by a tropical climate ; also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, locomotor ataxy, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, and prostration ; also diseases of the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are a splendid tonic, and restore pale and sallow complexions to the glow of health ; a specific for all troubles peculiar to the female sex ; and in men they effect a radical cure of all cases arising from worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature.

These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, of 46, Holborn Viaduct, London, England, represented wholesale and retail by Messrs. Treacher & Co., Ltd., by whom the Pills will be sent to any part of India in glass bottles, with pink wrapper bearing the full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Special prices for quantities. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred.

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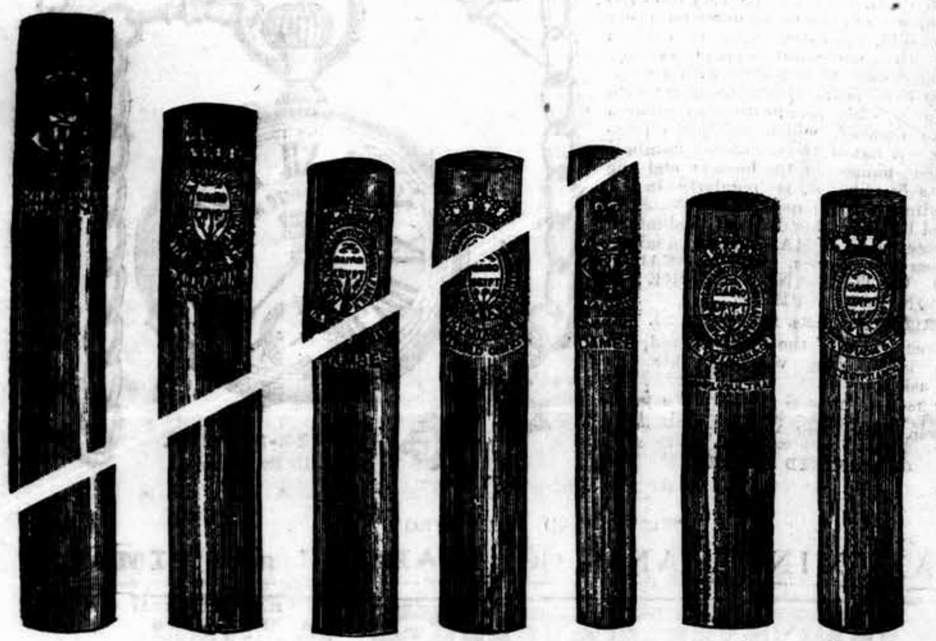

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THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB :—

Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary.*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON WHISKIES," that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES, to see they have not been tampered with, also that the Corks, Capsules and Label are branded with Their Trade Mark.

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Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses,

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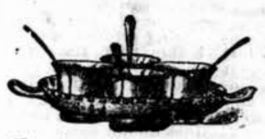
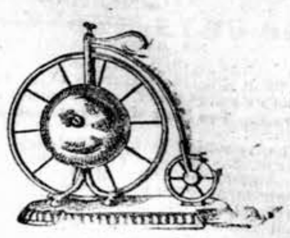


Egg Cup Stand with Spoons, Rs 18.

Flask with 2 Cups, Rs. 35.



Bicycle Table Bell Rs. 18-8.

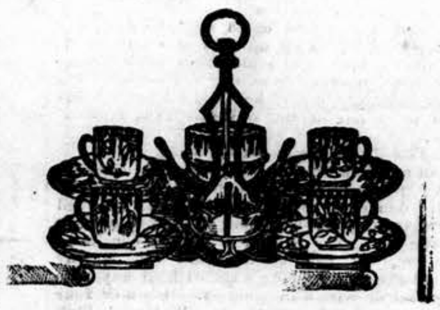
Egg Boiler, Rs. 40.

Revolving Butter Dish, Rs. 60.

Doulton Salad Bowls with servers, mounted, Rs. 45 and Rs. 60.

Entree Dishes, Rs. 135 and Rs. 250.

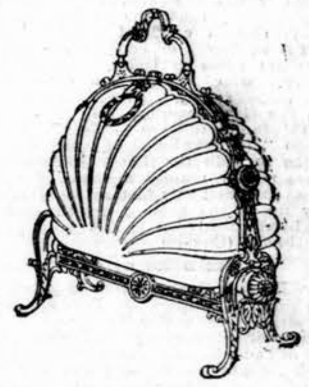
Breakfast Cruets, Rs. 27, 28, 36, 45, 60.



Tea or Coffee Stand with Doulton Ware Cups and Saucers, Rs. 125, Rs. 150.

Holster with Strap, Cut-glass Bottle and 2 Aluminium Beakers, Rs. 90.

Biscuit Box, Rs. 100. (Open.)



Biscuit Box Rs. 100. (Closed.)

Claret Bottles, E. P. Tops, Rs. 12.

Glass Claret Jug, E. P. Mounts, Rs. 22.

E. P. Tantalus Frame Rs. 95.

Claret Jugs, best Cut-glass E. P. Mounts, Rs. 40, 42, 46, 50, 55, 60, 80.

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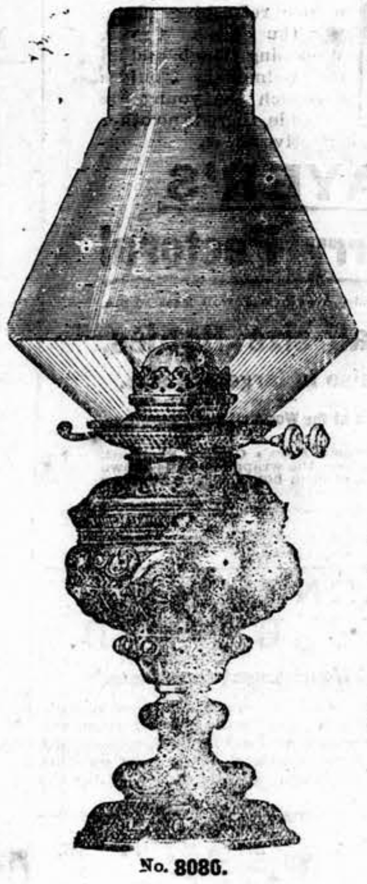
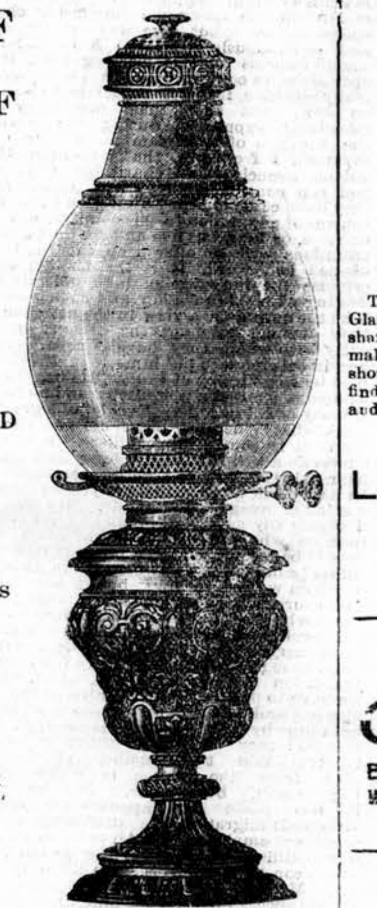


No. 8086.

No. 8715.
HAMMERED IRON STAND WITH COPPER FOUNT.



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